"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are generally fair and warmer, variable winds, becoming southwesterly.

COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,303. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Wheat, 76¼c; corn, 29c; cotton, 7⅛c.

FOREIGN—Capt. Boycott, whose unpopularity in Ireland made him the first victim of the system now known as boycotting, is dead. The Colonial Premiers were the guests of the City of Birmingham yesterday. Ambassador and Mrs. Hay were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Farmsworth at dinner in London last evening.—Page 7.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday made such progress on the Tariff bill that when the session was over it was admitted generally that the consideration of the measure would be completed soon. The wool schedule went over, but it was announced later that the Republicans had agreed on the wool rates. The schedule will be considered to-day. The silk and leather schedules also were laid over. In the House a bill was passed appropriating $100,000 for the repair of Dry Dock No. 3, Brooklyn Navy Yard.—Page 4.

Page 1.

Christian K. Ross, who spent many years searching for his lost son, Charlie Ross, died yesterday in Germantown, Penn.

The ordnance building in the navy yard was destroyed by fire last night, together with its contents, entailing a loss of about $100,000. The fire was the means of discovering that the navy yard is badly equipped for the suppression of fires.

The Queen's jubilee celebration in London yesterday was marked by the Queen's arrival at Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle. She afterward received the special envoys. Whitelaw Reid, the United representative, was received third, following the envoys of France and Spain. In the evening a dinner was given in Buckingham Palace. Ninety distinguished guests were at the tables.

Page 2.

Herman Warszawiak yesterday announced his intention to fight the conviction of immorality which was announced in Dr. Hall's church Sunday, appeal first to the New York Presbytery, and then, if beaten, to a civil court. He received many letters expressing belief in his innocence, and numerous callers went to him yesterday to express sympathy. Mrs. Warszawiak, as a result of the scene in Dr. Hall's church, is confined to her room with nervous prostration.

Page 3.

Of nearly 1,500 candidates for the Normal College 628 passed the examination, receiving 79 per cent. average.

William P. Van Aken, the blind man who tried to shoot ex-Senator McPherson, was acquitted by Recorder Goff's direction, as the revolver had not been drawn.

Three deaths from yellow fever occurred on the steamship Finance, which arrived yesterday from Colon, and three other passengers were down with the disease.

Proposals for building the three thirty-knot torpedo boats for the navy were opened in Washington yesterday. Nearly all the large shipbuilding firms in the country were among the bidders.

The new steam pilotboat New York made its trial trip yesterday, maintaining an average speed of twelve knots an hour. Many distinguished guests were on board, and the Pilots' Association was congratulated on its acquisition.

Tammany generalship captured the Progressive Democratic League meeting on Sunday night, and a few of the unwilling prisoners met yesterday and publicly denounced the proceedings, declaring them to be fraudulent.

The steamer Liberia from Sierra Leone brought to Brooklyn yesterday a party of thirteen negroes, who had failed to find the conditions of the colony at Liberia satisfactory. They tell stories of suffering and say they found the soil barren, and the climate fatal.

Mr. Choate cross-examined Peter Hauptmann the St. Louis witness against the American Tobacco Company, yesterday. He admitted that when his firm broke with the American Company they had an agreement with the National Company, who had guaranteed them rebates and profits up to a certain figure. Theodore E. Allen, the promoter, presented documents asked for by the prosecution, but they were not admitted in evidence.

Page 4.

Malone I. Wilson of Waltham, Mass., shot Maggie Hines, probably fatally, yesterday, and then took his own life. Insanity is assigned as the cause.

Broker Allen L. Seymour of New York was acquitted of contempt in Washington yesterday in not answering the questions at the Senate Sugar Trust investigation. John W. Macartney's trial was begun.

President McKinley yesterday nominated John G. Foster of Vermont to be Consul General at Halifax and Albert C. Thompson of Ohio, Alexander C. Botkin of Montana, and David B. Culberson of Texas Commissioners to revise and codify the criminal laws.

The Rev. Robert P. Wilder, Presbyterian missionary at Poona, India, arrived in this city yesterday on his way to the Students' Federation, to be held at Northfield, Mass., next month. He said the natives of India are dying by hundreds of hunger, but that the plague is abating.

Page 5.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has made great preparations for to-day's racing. The Suburban will be run at 4:30 o'clock.

The Randolph Coal and Coke Company, a New Jersey corporation owning mines in Sparta, Ill., was placed in the hands of receivers yesterday by Vice Chancellor Emery of Jersey City.

The sale of yearlings from J. B. Haggin's Rancho del Paso yesterday, at the Easton Paddocks, gathered many well-known turfmen, and bidding was spirited. Matt Byrnes, buying for Marcus Daly, paid $8,000 for a half-brother to St. Carlo and $5,000 for a filly, both being of Goldfinch's get.

Page 7.

Accessions to the ranks of the Seventh Regiment, now in camp at Peekskill, have brought the total up to 873 men. Out of this number the Regimental Surgeon has but one patient.

Mayer Lehman, the well-known merchant and philanthropist, died yesterday afternoon after an illness of only four days. He was taken ill last Friday, and on Sunday had an operation performed. He sank rapidly and death followed.

The closing ceremonies of the golden jubilee of St. Francis Xavier College were held at Carnegie Hall. Many degrees were conferred. Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal Delegate, and many other distinguished clergymen were present.

The first baccalaureate sermon preached to a graduating class of the College of the City of New York was delivered yesterday by the Rev. D. David James Burrell, in the Marble Collegiate Church. About half the members of the class of '97 attended the services.

Page 12.

Samuel Casey, Superintendent of a sub-Post Office in Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday. He was short in his accounts and dreaded exposure.

Joseph Christie, aged seven, while chasing his hat, that had blown off as he was playing on the dock at East Seventieth Street, fell into the river and drowned.

The Park Commissioners yesterday approved, with slight modification, the new plans of the Botanical Museum Directors for the proposed buildings in Bronx Park.

Examinations of candidates other than public school graduates for admission to the High Schools were begun yesterday. The number of applicants was disappointingly small.

John Mcanlie, an alleged lunatic, living in an attic at 500 Washington Street, is said to be responsible for a fire which started in that building early yesterday morning. He gave the Roundsman a lively chase over the roof before he was arrested.

The Chief Engineer of Brooklyn's Water Works, in his report, submitted yesterday, directs attention to the need for greater storage capacity. In comparison with other cities, he states that Brooklyn's per capita consumption is the smallest.

Directors of the Merchants' Association met yesterday and elected officers for a permanent organization, adopted a constitution, and then committees were named and headquarters leased in the New York Life Insurance Building. It was stated that "$50,000 for publicity" is to be expended at once in advancing the business interests of this city.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2
The United Service.—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 10.

CHRISTIAN ROSS DEAD.

Death of the Man Who Aroused the World to Search for His Lost Child.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Christian K. Ross, the father of Charles Ross, whose abduction on July 1, 1874, from his parents' home became a matter of world-wide interest and still remains largely an unsolved mystery, died early this morning at his residence in Germantown, aged seventy-four years.

The abduction of Charles Ross, who was a beautiful child, practically wrecked the life of his father, and from the time the boy was stolen, nearly twenty-three years ago, life seemed a burden to the once bustling business man.

On July 1, 1874, Charlie Ross, then four years old, while playing in front of his father's home, in Germantown, near Philadelphia, was taken into a buggy by two men under pretense of taking him for a ride, and carried beyond the reach of parents, as well as detectives.

The father immediately offered a reward of $500 for his return, but this only elicited an anonymous communication in which it was stated that he could not be returned for less than $10,000. The distracted father promptly replied by a "personal" in The Philadelphia Ledger that he was ready to negotiate to the extent of his ability.

In a circular letter issued nine days after the abduction by the Philadelphia police the following description is given of the two men engaged in the abduction: "One wore a broad-brimmed straw hat, much worn and sunburned. The other wore a high-crowned, dark straw hat. The one had a light, sandy mustache, and a rather red nose and face, was about thirty years of age, and 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. The other was about 5 feet 10 inches high, and wore a full brown beard."

With such a description it was not at all surprising that many cases of mistaken identity followed. Arrests were made all over the country, but nothing came of any of them. Finally the city authorities of Philadelphia offered a reward of $20,000 for "such information as would lead to the recovery of the boy and the arrest and conviction of his abductors."

This was the means of gaining the services of Allan Pinkerton and his men, in addition to those of the regular detectives of the country. On the 28th of September, 1874, Pinkerton announced that the case had got the better of him, and that he was willing to relinquish the reward of $20,000.

It came out at this time on the testimony of the family physician that Mr. Ross was "in a condition of prostration in which he was unable to concentrate his thoughts or express his meaning."

In the meantime the work of "discovering" the stolen boy went on in the same unsatisfactory manner. Finally a number of clues led the police of this city to believe that William Mosher and James Douglass, two notorious river thieves, were the kidnappers. The two men were killed at Bay Ridge, L. I., on Oct. 14, 1874, while trying to burglarize a house.

Mr. Ross issued a circular, in which he expressed the belief that the two dead burglars were the abductors of his son, and offered a reward of $5,000 for the return of the child and no questions asked. This was on Dec. 23, 1874. To this day no word has ever been received of the missing boy.

FROST IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 21.—There was a heavy frost in Sullivan County last night. Considerable damage was done to crops.

DEATH PENALTY FOR STEALING.

Tom Chickasaw, an Indian, Executed by Shooting at Okmulgee, I. T.

WICHITA, Kan., June 21.—Tom Chickasaw, a full-blooded Indian, was executed by shooting at Okmulgee, Indian Territory, on Saturday for stealing. Under tribal laws larceny is a capital crime.

Chickasaw was placed in a wagon and driven to the graveyard. He walked up and looked into his grave, and then knelt down and prayed with the Rev. John McIntosh. He was blindfolded and shot to death by the light horsemen of the Okmulgee district. The execution was witnessed by a crowd of 200 people.

PRESIDENT HARPER ILL.

Head of the University of Chicago Must Go to Europe for Rest.

CHICAGO, June 21.—President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago is seriously ill, and has been ordered by his physician, Dr. Small, to give up all labor for the present and go to Europe. He will, therefore, leave here early in July, and will probably not return before Fall, at the earliest.

Dr. Harper has not been in good health for several weeks. Arduous and incessant labor has broken his naturally vigorous constitution, and he is now compelled to take a rest. His friends and associates have long foreseen this result, and have repeatedly urged the President's family to insist upon a cessation from work.

BIG STRIKE IN SCRANTON.

Employes of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company Go Out.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 21.—The big south works of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company were forced to close down to-night and about 2,500 men are out of employment because of a dispute over a reduction in wages. When the mill resumed work three weeks ago, after an idleness of a few weeks, a notice was posted that there would be an average wage reduction of about 12 per cent. among the tonnage men.

Saturday was pay day, and when the hands received their envelopes they found that the cut had been much greater than 12 per cent. Many of the 1,800 men affected by it did not go to work this morning. Only a few of the night shift reported to-night, and the mill had to close down for want of help. During the day a committee waited on General Master Welhum, and were told that the company could not make money on any higher wage scale. It is believed that the 1,500 or 2,000 hands of the north works may quit to-morrow.

COLLEGIANS TO FIGHT FOR CUBA.

A Lot of Georgia University Students Going to the Island.

ATLANTA, June 21.—Between forty and fifty Georgia University students will spend the Summer in Cuba fighting for the insurgents. For some time these young men, including the athletic team, have been collecting funds, arranging for the purchase of 200 modern army rifles and 4,000 rounds of ammunition, and making other extensive preparations for their departure to the war-ridden island.

It is understood that an ocean tug has been chartered, and that the expedition will sail from Appalachicola, Fla., July 7.

The parents of the young men have acquiesced in this scheme, and while the young men themselves regard it as little more than a pleasant frolic, they say they are really prepared to defend the flag of "Cuba Libre" with their lives.

An enthusiastic secret meeting was held this morning, at which Gordon Bower of Bainbridge, Ga., presided.

Cleveland in 14 hours and 15 minutes by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 next morning. Chicago 4:00 P. M.—Adv.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES

Reported that Speaker Reed Will Appoint Them Just Before the Adjournment.

NOT TO ACT THIS SESSION

No Intention that the House Enter on a Course of Business Involving Appropriations Before Next December.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Those members of the minority in the House who have been asking repeatedly upon the appearance of any proposition to pass a Senate bill whether it has been "referred to a committee," with the intention of reminding the Speaker that he has neglected or refused to name the committee in question, will be interested in a report that is heard about the House that before the present session of the House is ended the Speaker will name the standing and select committees and have them all ready for business before the coming of the regular session.

This programme will prevent the House from entering upon a course of business that would appropriate money before it had been brought in sight by collection or by taxation, and will afford a brief time for observation as to whether the new Tariff law will prove sufficient to obtain money enough to meet estimated expenditures.

The Speaker, it is understood, expects to make up the committees with extreme care, and, in order to obtain the best results, will select from members men who have indicated strong preferences and adaptabilities for certain lines of business. During three months he has had some opportunity to become acquainted with the qualities of the men over whom he presides, and while he does not expect to be able to put all the men on the River and Harbor Committee who desire to go there, nor to gratify all the applicants for places on the Public Buildings Committee, he is said to be hopeful of so arranging the leading committees that the best results will be attained.

It will be surprising, too, if he does not indicate, in a measure, his disapproval of the "pernicious activity" of members who have devoted themselves to annoying him with inquiries indicating contempt for the rule of the majority and a desire to manifest resentment because the committees have not been named.

The Speaker has not made any announcement of his intention to name the committees, but there is no doubt he will name them unless some unforeseen obstacles shall arise before the close of the session. It is not likely they will be named early enough to enable the House to take up and complete any work begun in this session. The probability is, therefore, that the announcement of the committees will be about the last business to be done in the House this session.

The pressure for places is strong. It is understood there are about fifty applicants for the ten vacancies to be filled in the Judiciary Committee. For the four vacancies on the River and Harbor Committee there are not less than a dozen applicants—a small number, considering the usual anxiety to be on a committee almost as much sought after as the Committee on Appropriations. There is about the same pressure for places on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. As the Speaker has about 130 new members to put in places, his task is by no means as easy as was his committee making in the Fifty-first Congress.

NEW POST OFFICE STATION.

No. 82 to be Established at No. 778 Ninth Avenue, This City.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Postmaster General has ordered the establishment on July 1 of a sub-station of the Post Office, with facilities for the transaction of money-order and registered business and for the sale of postage supplies, at 778 Ninth Avenue. It will be known as Sub-Station No. 82.

OPPOSED TO GEN. BUCKNER.

Kentuckians Do Not Want Him for Confederate Veteran Commander.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 21.—The Kentucky Confederate Veteran Association left on a special train to-day to attend the National reunion at Nashville. It came out that a big contingent in the delegation is to make a fight against Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, who is mentioned as a possible candidate to succeed Gen. John B. Gordon as Commander.

Gen. Buckner's friends say the fight on him is due to politics, he having been the sound-money Democratic nominee for Vice President last year, whereas most of his comrades supported the Chicago ticket.

LAWYER'S VERDICT FOR $18,000.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 21.—A verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $18,500 and interest from the date the claim matured was rendered in Judge Rigger's room this evening in the case of Selwyn N. Owen against Thomas Carlisle.

Judge Owen brought suit against the Stone heirs for $20,000, attorneys' fees in connection with the settlement of the immense estate in New York and Cleveland, his principal service being rendered after the case had reached the Supreme Court, of which he was formerly Chief Justice.

The case presented an interesting question as to the relative rights of heirs of the whole and half blood to inherit, and occupied some time in hearing. The present case has been in hearing several days, and many lawyers from Columbus and Cleveland have been engaged. Mr. Carlisle's attorneys gave notice of an appeal, and will take the case to the Supreme Court.

SAVED BY A BICYCLE WRENCH.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 21.—Sunday night Miss Jennie Dale, living at Plattkill, started, with some lady friends, for a cycle trip to Wallkill, a nearby place. They reached their destination in safety, and made a call on some friends. Miss Dale, having an engagement, started for home alone.

In the woods about a mile from her home her wheel struck a log and she was thrown off.

The arms of a burly negro were clasped about her waist. The breath of the negro fanned her face, and it was plain to her that he had been drinking.

Quick as a flash the girl bethought herself of a nickel bicycle wrench she had in her pocket. She thrust it forward, exclaiming in harsh tones: "Leave go of me, or I'll shoot!"

The negro, thinking the nickel handle of the wrench a revolver barrel, released his hold, and, cursing, strode away to the woods. As quickly as possible the girl mounted her wheel and rode home, where she fainted from fright and exhaustion.

TO FIGHT THE BELL COMPANY.

DETROIT, June 21.—Many men who are about to effect an organization between the independent telephone companies of America arrived here to-day. Judge James M. Thomas of Chillicothe, Ohio, Chairman of the Executive Committee appointed at the recent preliminary conference in Chicago; Judge Taylor of Fort Wayne, who won in legal contests against the Bell Company, and other leading delegates are on hand. About 1,000 delegates are expected to be present when the convention opens to-morrow afternoon.

The objects of the gathering are to "advance telephone interests and arrange for extending the independent telephone system over the country and provide an alliance, offensive and defensive, against the Bell Company."

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient cures constipation and refreshes while it cures. 50c. and $1.—Adv.

BANK STOCKHOLDERS ASSESSED.

Creditors of the Defunct Marine National of Duluth Want Their Money.

DULUTH, June 21.—The Controller of the Currency has levied an assessment of $78 per share, payable July 15, on the stockholders of the defunct Marine National Bank. The announcement of the assessment is a surprise, because it comes so soon after the bank's suspension. The assessment is made in behalf of the creditors.

The bank's assets consist for a great part of real estate mortgages, upon which it will take some time to realize. The stockholders did not want to force the assets on the market, and consequently they are called on for cash.

STARVING ON CEDROS ISLAND.

Dr. Powers, His Mother, and a Sailor Saved by a Steamer's Arrival.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 21.—When the steamer Carlos Pacheco arrived at Cedros Island the other day, it found three starving persons. For a long time Dr. F. G. Powers and his mother have been on the island in charge of the property of the Cedros Island Mining Company. Dr. Powers, his mother, and Dutch Gus, a sailor, had been living on a scanty supply of provisions for some time. For two weeks before the arrival of the Pacheco the three people were reduced to the point of starvation. From some of the species of cactus on the island, they secured edible roots, and a wild goat was killed, but it did not last long.

TRUST DEED FOR $16,500,000.

Pertains to the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad.

CHICAGO, June 21.—A trust deed for $16,500,000, which gives the history of the reorganization of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Company into the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, was filed for record to-day.

The deed is given to the United States Trust Company of New York and John A. Stewart, trustees, and is a first mortgage on all the property formerly owned by the Northern Pacific Company, and a lease for 999 years on the property of the Chicago and Calumet Railway Company.

The bonds given are to run for fifty years, from July 1, and bear 4 per cent. interest.

GRAIN TRADE RULE DEFEATED.

Chicago Warehouse Men Will Trade in Their Own Places.

CHICAGO, June 21.—By a vote of 685 to 841 the amendment to the Board of Trade rules to prohibit warehousemen from trading in grain in their own houses was defeated. This is in accord with the law recently passed by the State Legislature.

Had the amendment won, it is probable all the elevator proprietors would have withdrawn as regular warehouses, and this would have left the Board of Trade without any valid receipts on which the business of 'Change could have been carried on, unless the emergency rule was taken advantage of. As it is, the warehousemen will continue to trade in their own houses, thus securing an advantage over the trade by not having to pay storage.

ALTGELD MAKES PEACE.

His Followers and "Buck" Hinrichsen's Men Come to Terms.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Peace has been patched up between the hosts of "Buck" Hinrichsen and the followers of John P. Altgeld.

The ex-Governor has become tired of the warfare that his old friend and assistant, now a Congressman, has waged upon him, and has held out the olive branch. The tender has been accepted with all graciousness, and a tacit agreement has been entered into by which Hinrichsen agrees to be good and Altgeld submits that he will no more try to injure him.

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee was held this morning at the headquarters, in the Tremont House. The election of A. C. Bentley of Pittsfield, Ill., as Secretary is indicative of harmony.

RELIC HUNT IN THE PACIFIC.

Bones of Several Races Found on Barren San Nicolas Island.

LONG BEACH, Cal., June 21.—After nearly three weeks' sojourn on the barren Island of San Nicolas, a party of relic hunters reached Long Beach to-day, loaded with skeletons, skulls, and ancient implements and ornaments of stone and shells, the remains of historic tribes.

The party found eighty-seven skulls buried in the sand of the island, but were only able to secure three entire. They made one excavation twenty feet square, in which they found nine skeletons in a crouching attitude, as though men, women, and children had been buried alive. In another place they found the remains of hundreds of bodies that had been buried. Evidence was found that the islands were inhabited by two or more different races, one of which was of great size, the peculiar characteristics being giant jawbons.

CORONER'S WAR WITH POLICE.

Chicago Officials Disagree in Regard to Employing Undertakers.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Coroner Berz and Chief of Police Kipley have been at war for a month over the removal of dead bodies by the latter to undertaking rooms other than those designated by the Coroner. Berz has said that he would not hold inquests on bodies taken to undertaking rooms other than those he has provided in each police district.

Yesterday, when the Coroner heard that the body of W. W. Crosby, a suicide, had been taken to Curtin's shop on Wells Street he ordered it delivered to an undertaker named Rolston. Another suicide's body was taken from a shop where the police had conveyed it, and taken to the Morgue. The Coroner has taken advice from the State Attorney's office, and to-night he says that if he is interfered with again he will arrest the Chief of Police.

QUARRY BOSS ARRESTED.

Labor Troubles Near Saugerties Delay East River Bridge Work.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y., June 21.—John H. Gallagher, Superintendent of the P. R. Flynn & Co. limestone quarries at Katsbann, where the stone for the East River Bridge abutments is being cut and dressed, was arrested yesterday on the charge of violating the labor laws of the State, which require only eight hours for a day's work on all municipal work, and that the pay for the same must be at the rate prevalent in the section where the work is being done. Mr. Gallagher was arraigned before Judge Coon in Police Court and after an argument by counsel over the court's jurisdiction in the matter the hearing was adjourned until June 24.

This morning Mr. Gallagher's counsel secured a writ of certiorari of Judge Chase at Catskill requiring the prosecution to show cause why he is detained a prisoner. The arrest of Mr. Gallagher was instigated by the stone cutters, who are out on a strike. A number of Italians and other aliens have been employed on the job, but the criminal proceedings instituted have caused a cessation on all work.

Collector Kilbreth's Condition.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., June 21.—Collector Kilberth's condition remains unchanged. The doctors believe if he keeps as strong as he has for another day or two he will have a decided change for the better.

Chautauqua Excursion.

$10 round trip by Erie Railroad, July 2. Tickets good 30 days.—Adv.

FIRE IN THE NAVY YARD

Destruction of the Ordnance Building and Contents, Entailing a Loss of About $100,000.

YARD IS POORLY PROTECTED

Small Mains and an Antiquated Fire Engine—Water for Only Six of the Nine City Engines—Crews of War Vessels Had a Fire Drill.

The usual peace of the Brooklyn Navy Yard was disturbed by a fire which started shortly after 9:30 o'clock last night in the Ordnance Building, known as No. 13. The flames spread with great rapidity, and before the firemen gained control the building was completely gutted, with a total loss estimated at about $80,000 to $100,000.

The building is a three-story brick structure built about forty years ago. It occupies nearly the entire block in the yard between Second and Third Streets and Perry and Chauncy Avenues. It had been used ever since it was erected as a storage house for small arms ordnance, rapid-fire guns, whitehead torpedoes, and accoutrements of all kinds used on the various ships fitted out at the yard.

It also contained a paint and joiner shop, ordnance machinery, and a boiler room. On the third floor were 800 stands of the new navy pattern Lee six millimeter rifles, with their accoutrements, and on this floor also were stored about 1,000 stand of the various old pattern of small arms used before the adoption of the new arm.

These, with old ordnance paraphernalia of every description, took up all the available space of the two upper floors, and included powder cases, ammunition boxes, seabards, canteens, and the like. On the first floor was the ordnance machinery, several Whitehead torpedoes, and a number of the new six-pounder rapid-fire guns used in the equipment for secondary batteries. Everything on the two upper floors was completely destroyed, the loss being estimated at $40,000 on material alone.

Scene of Excitement.

When the fire started a scene of the greatest excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, but the discipline among the ships crews and marines was perfect. It was about 9:30 and three bells had just sounded on all the ships.

Officer Hugh F. Conroy of the Twenty-second Precinct was standing at the corner of York Street and Hudson Avenue. Suddenly he saw a thin, curling flame break out from under the eaves of one of the buildings. He turned in an alarm from the nearest box and then ran to the York Street gate to notify the marines on guard. At about the same time Capt. Sperry, Captain of the yard, saw the flames, and reached the gate at about the same time as the officer.

Just then a tongue of flame shot through the roof, and seemed to spread from the centre of the third floor, where the fire is said to have originated, for 100 feet on either side. The fire attracted the attention of the watches on the Puritan, Terror, Maine, Indiana, Detroit, and the receiving ship Vermont, and almost simultaneously the fire bells were rung and the crews piped to quarters as in fire drill. In fact, most of the men, who had frequently been roused up after taps on fire drills, thought it was a mere disciplinary act, but as soon as they reached the decks, the glare of the flames which were then bursting through a dozen places in the roof told them that there was real work at hand.

Quickly each fire crew was marshaled until 600 men, in charge of their officers, most of them with buckets in hand, were running at double-quick to the burning building. While this was going on the Marine barracks was a scene of excitement. The three hundred odd men on duty, under command of Capt. Elliott, were forming and coming under a double-quick down Flushing Avenue, to aid the guard on duty. When the men reached the yard they were posted on all the streets and avenues, and strict naval discipline prevailed.

Nine Engines on the Scene.

In the meantime three alarms had been turned in, and nine engines, three trucks, and the fireboats Seth Low and David A. Boody, under Chief Dale, were on their way. When the engines got inside of the yard an unlooked-for difficulty confronted them. The hydrants proved to be wofully deficient in number, and of the nine engines sent only six were of use. The fireboats steamed up to the channel along the dock, and rained their hose to the building, a distance of several hundred feet. Then the engines in the yard had considerable difficulty in getting anything like sufficient pressure, as the yard mains are but 8 inches in diameter, and proved themselves totally inadequate for anything like a great conflagration.

While the firemen were getting to work, an element of humor was injected into the seriousness of the situation by the arrival of the Navy Department's antiquated hand engine, which came tearing up with one of the old-fashioned hosecarts in tow.

All this took place within ten minutes, but considerably before that time the 900 sailors and marines were distributed around the fire, working like beavers to save the Government property.

The Jack Tars proved themselves equal to the emergency. The flames rapidly ate their way through the two upper floors, consumed the roof and left nothing of the new rifles but twisted and shapeless steel. It burned with unwonted fierceness and great glowing embers carried by the breeze toward the river dropped on the roofs of the buildings and threatened half a dozen or more with destruction. The danger was seen by Chief Dale and the naval men, and a hundred or more sailors were quickly posted on the roofs with buckets of water. This action undoubtedly saved hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property.

The next building to No. 13 on the river side is the oil storage house. It was filled last night with thousands of gallons of oil, and had it caught there would have been an explosion that would have wrecked half the yard.

Sailors Carry Out Torpedoes.

The greatest excitement occurred when over 100 sailors were ordered into the burning building to drag out the machinery, torpedoes, and heavy ordnance. The men swarmed in and out one of the great doors like ants and at a time when the heat drove the glass from the upper-story windows and the stone coping in small pieces, and the red slate from the roof in every direction. It was like a fusillade. They did not mind the danger of cut heads or the danger of falling floors. In they went, and out they came, with a merry "Yo-heave O" and ropes attached to the heavy objects, which shot out with a rumble and a rush across the rough floor of the streets. Nearly all the valuable material on the lower floor was saved. The only man hurt was B. F. Shay, a sailor on board of the Vermont. He was cut in the hand by a piece of slate from the roof.

Nearly every officer of the yard and those who are stationed at the yard with their families stood back at a respectful distance and watched the fire until the flames had gutted the interior of the building to a smoking mass of charred timbers and twisted iron and steel. Despite the loss to the Government, it was great fun for the feminine portion, and two young women, "navy girls," who have no respect for Uncle Sam, declared it to be the best pyrotechnic display they had ever seen.

The fire proved, as has been said before, the inadequacy of the water supply at the yard. Chief Dale is authority for the statement that had it not been for the fireboats he would not have been able to control the flames. Several of the streams were too feeble to reach the top of the structure.

The authorities had just finished putting in a new and elaborate fire apparatus, and yesterday the painters were putting on the finishing touches.

It was a fortunate circumstance for the Government that there were so few Lee rifles stored. A week ago the Ordnance Department had a stock of 3,000 or 4,000 on hand, valued at about $35,000, but these have been gradually issued to the ships in the yard and to the marines. Only yesterday Capt. Elliott, at the barracks, was given 325 stand. The fire was the first serious conflagration which has occurred at the yard since Feb. 17, 1888, when Building No. 6 was destroyed, entailing a large loss.

SPAIN'S BOLTING LIBERALS.

Will Not Take Part in Affairs Until Tetuan Gets Out—A Plea for Weyler's Recall.

LONDON, June 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Spanish Liberals have adopted an attitude which will probably create a profound sensation both here and in the United States.

At a meeting of ex-Ministers of the Liberal Party on Sunday Señor Sagasta denounced the home and foreign policy of the Premier and his conduct during the recent crisis, which, Sagasta insisted, had led the people to criticise the decision of the Crown.

The meeting resolved to issue a manifesto declaring that the Liberals would persist in abstaining from all relations with the Government so long as the Duke of Tetuan is retained in the Cabinet. The manifesto will also assert that the Liberals were the authors of the first colonial reform scheme in 1894, but curtailed it in 1895 in order to obtain the support of the Conservatives.

"The manifesto will characterize the proposed reform of Canovas as inadequate, and suggest the replacement of Capt. Gen. Weyler by a Governor who will continue the war in accordance with civilized practices, the stopping of the reign of terror and devastation of property in Cuba, and the appointment of a civilian as Royal Commissioner, with full powers, distinct from the military authorities, to execute reforms of the widest autonomy in political administrative, economical, tariff, and legislative matters compatable with the preservation of imperial sovereignty.

"The manifesto will promise to go far in the direction of a sacrifice of Spanish commercial interest, and of sharing the burden of colonial war debts in order to secure peace."

STREET RIOT IN DUBLIN.

College Students Fight with a Mob Which Destroys Decorations.

DUBLIN, June 21.—At a meeting held near College Green to-day in connection with the jubilee, a black banner was displayed bearing the statement: "During Victoria's reign one and a half millions of people have starved in this island; three millions have been evicted, and four millions have been compelled to emigrate."

A body of undergraduates who marched out from the grounds of Trinity College carrying the Union Jack came into collision with the crowd, and there was considerable fighting. Philip Callan was severely wounded in the head and several others were more or less injured. Only with difficulty did the police restore order.

The cause of the trouble was rivalry in singing national airs. After the rumpus the crowd paraded the streets and destroyed the decorations.

RUSSIAN DRAGOONS DROWNED.

Swept into the River Kur, Which Overflowed in the Tiflis District.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 21.—The River Kur has overflowed its banks near the railroad station at Nawthig, in the Tiflis District. Nineteen men belonging to the Nijnivogorod Dragoons were swept into the water and drowned.

SIX PERISH BY FIRE AT SEA.

Russian Coasting Steamer Destroyed by a Spirit Lamp.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Russia, June 21.—The coasting steamer Onni, while near Skenaes, with 140 passengers on board, took fire and was burned to the water's edge. Six persons perished in the flames. The rest were saved, though several were severely injured. The fire was caused by the overturning of a spirit lamp.

LYNCHED FOR 13 MURDERS.

Russian Peasants Execute a Man Near Odessa.

ODESSA, June 21.—A mob of 300 infuriated peasants seized and savagely lynched one Dudnik, a murderer, who was being conveyed by the police from Novibourg to Kherson. Dudnik was charged with the commission of thirteen murders. The police have arrested thirty-five of the ringleaders of the lynching party.

DISCUSSING TERMS OF PEACE.

Turkey Has a Counter-Project for Delimitation of the Frontier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21.—The peace conference held another session to-day, and Tewfik Pasha, on behalf of the Sultan, submitted a counter-project for the delimitation of the frontier.

The conference discussed also the question of indemnity and the proposed abolition of the capitulations.

No decision has yet been reached as to any of these points.

QUAY'S SON HIGHLY FAVORED.

Made a Captain by the President—"Jumped" Over 607 Men.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Former Lieut. A. G. C. Quay of Gen. Brooke's staff is now Captain. He was promoted by President McKinley last week, over the heads of 120 First Lieutenants in the cavalry arm of the service and over the heads of 607 First Lieutenants in the army.

He is a son of Senator Quay of Pennsylvania.

In being promoted to the Captaincy he has been assigned to the Quartermaster's Department. Until he is assigned to some post he will continue as aide to Gen. Brooke. Capt. Quay was graduated from West Point in 1888.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure has moved from Northern Wisconsin to West Virginia, diminishing in magnitude. The pressure is high off the Middle Pacific coast.

The storm has moved from Maine to the mouth of the St. Lawrence. A second storm has moved from Northern Montana to Manitoba.

The disturbance in the South Atlantic States has remained nearly stationary.

Rain has fallen in the South Atlantic States and the Lower Missouri Valley and on the middle slope.

The temperature has risen in the lake regions, and fallen over the middle slope and in the middle coast; elsewhere it has remained stationary.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	76	53	58
6 A. M.	72	55	57
9 A. M.	78	58	61
12 M.	84	62	68
4 P. M.	84	67	70
6 P. M.	72	67	70
9 P. M.	71	66	66
12 P. M.	70	61	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64½
Weather Bureau	59
Corresponding date 1896	76
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72

Danger in Milk.

Use no milk unless the dealer has a report from a competent surgeon that the cows furnishing this milk are healthy. Green Mountain *certified* condensed milk is the one brand that bears on every package a certificate from a State official that its cows are perfectly healthy.—Adv.

HONOR TO THE QUEEN

Queen Victoria Arrives at Buckingham Palace and Receives the Special Envoys.

NINETY GUESTS ENTERTAINED AT DINNER IN THE EVENING.

No Less than 8,000,000 Persons Expected in London for To-day's Pageant—Distinguished Honors Shown to the American Representatives.

LONDON, June 21.—The Queen at 8:45 this evening entertained at dinner ninety of her most distinguished guests in the State supper room at Buckingham Palace. Among those present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, with all the members of the royal family; the royal guests, the envoys of States with the rank of Ambassador, and the great Officers of the Household, who wore full Court dress.

During the progress of the banquet music was discoursed by the band of the Royal Engineers. The suites of the envoys and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance dined in the garden vestibule; the Yeomen of the Guard on duty in the grand hall and vestibule.

After the dinner the Queen proceeded from the Grand Salon to the ballroom to receive her guests, the Envoys and their suites, the Indian Princes, the officers of the Imperial forces, and of the native Indian escorts, and the officers of the Queen's German Regiment.

The Colonial Premiers, with their wives, were presented to her Majesty by Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the suites of royal and other guests were presented severally by their chiefs. The great officers of State attended in full court dress.

Mesdames Whitelaw Reid, Nelson Miles, and Ogden Mills were presented by the Queen's special command.

**EVE O

to, "God Bless Our Queen." The Queen drove slowly, and was received with tumultuous cheering along the route.

Next to Paddington the crowds selected Buckingham Palace as the most interesting point to view the proceedings, as the gathering of the envoys and their suites and the Indian officers invited to luncheon, to be afterward presented, had already begun at noon, and many were the speculations relative to the identity of the bejeweled and ordered officers as they drove up in royal carriages or smart, royal hansoms hired for the occasion. In the latter case the drivers wore cockades, and had badges on their left arms, velvet pads with the letters "V. R." embroidered in gold.

Americans There with Kodaks.

The police were kept busy attending to fainting women, but the crowds were in the best of humor, and chaffed every one. A number of Americans, armed with kodaks, had stationed themselves opposite the Palace gate, and somebody in the crowd shouted: "Now, Yanks, three cheers for your mother," raising a roar of good-humored laughter.

On the right of the Palace gateway the Duchess of Connaught and her children and some of the Battenbergs awaited the arrival of her Majesty.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock a hoarse roar of cheering in the distance announced the approach of the Queen, and the cheering grew in strength until it amounted to a deafening storm of applause as the Sovereign reached the vicinity of the Palace.

Royal Party Reaches Buckingham.

The Queen was dressed in black, and bowed slowly right and left to the loyal greetings of her subjects. She looked pleased, did not wear spectacles, and was not more tired than any lady of her age might be expected to be. The Empress Frederick, who sat beside her Majesty, was also dressed in black. Princesses Christian and Battenberg sat opposite the Queen and the Empress. The Princess Christian wore a lilac costume, and the Princess Henry of Battenberg was dressed in black. Two Scotch gillies rode behind the carriage. So soon as it entered the Palace yard, the carriage passed direct to the Quadrangle, Princess Henry of Battenberg waving her hand as she passed to her children, who, with the Duchess of Connaught, saluted her Majesty amid an enthusiastic renewal of the cheering and waving of handkerchiefs.

The Guards then paraded in the Palace yard, and the Duke of Connaught, who followed soon afterward, was warmly cheered. On entering the Palace yard the Duke saluted the Duchess and the children, and then was saluted by the Life Guards as they rode off.

The Queen, as soon as she entered the Palace, proceeded to her private apartments for luncheon, and the royal and other guests had luncheon in the state supper room. Levee dress was worn, and the suites, who were also in levee dress, had luncheon in the garden and in the vestibule.

In spite of the enormous crowds in London, seats to view the procession to-morrow are almost going begging. Many of the city syndicates to-day are distributing seats gratis among their disappointed shareholders.

The rapacity of the omnibus companies, which yesterday trebled the amount of their fares, has also had a setback, and they in many cases to-day reduced prices to the regular rates.

QUEEN RECEIVES THE ENVOYS.

Whitelaw Reid Presented Third, Following the Representatives of France and Spain.

LONDON, June 21.—This afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the Bow Drawing Room of Buckingham Palace, her Majesty received the imperial, royal, and other envoys.

The United States Special Envoy, Whitelaw Reid; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, United States Navy, and the other members of the United States Special Embassy, reached the Palace a few minutes after 2 o'clock. They all wore evening dress, with the exception of the American officers, and the republican simplicity of their attire was in startling contrast with the brilliancy of the uniforms around them. The American party was received by the Master of Ceremonies, and was conducted by one of the Queen's Equerries to a marquee in the gardens, where luncheon was served.

Mr. Reid, however, did not go to the garden, but was escorted to the state supper room, only his suite being entertained in the marquee. Mr. Reid was received by the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner.

After lunch the envoys strolled about the palace.

In addition to the United States Special Embassy, the envoys presented included Gen. Davout, Duke of Auerstadt, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, representing France, and two French Generals of Division, one of them especially representing President Faure; M. Crozier, Chief of the Protocol, and a brilliant staff of French officers; Prince Albert of Prussia, the Prince Regent of Brunswick, and a staff of eight general officers, representing the Emperor of Germany, in addition to Duke Albert of Würtemberg, Prince Rupert of Bavaria, Prince Frederick Augustus of Saxony, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses of Hesse and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, representing the integral portions of the German Empire.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

Russia was represented by the Grand Duke Sergius and the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodrowna and large suites. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, their presumptive to the throne of Austria, representing the Austro-Hungarian Empire, was accompanied by a number of Princes.

Italy sent the Prince and Princess of Naples, and Sweden and Norway was represented by Prince Eugene, the fourth son of King Oscar. Prince Ferdinand represented Roumania. He was accompanied by the Princess and their suites.

Bulgaria was represented by its Prince and Princess and Crown Prince Danilo, who represented Montenegro. Prince Charles de Ligne represented Belgium, the Duke of Oporto, brother of King Charles, represented Portugal, and the Duke of Sotomayor represented Spain.

M. Faure, formerly President of the Republic, represented Switzerland. Egypt was represented by the Khedive's brother, Prince Mohammed Ali Khan. Turkey was represented by her Grand Master of the Ceremonies, Munir Pasha, and Persia was represented by Emir Khan.

Holland was represented by Counts Von Lynden and Zylandt. The 300 Luxemburgers were represented by its Hereditary Grandduke. Crown Prince Mahit represented Siam, Japan was represented by his Imperial Highness Prince Arisugwa and a large suite, including the Marquis Ito.

Corea was represented by his Excellency Min Yong Hoan and a large suite, and China was represented by nineteen Celestials of high rank, headed by Chan Ting Huen, the Special Envoy of the Emperor of China. Mexico was represented by Don Antonio Mier y Odis, the Mexican Minister to France, and the Greater Republic of Central America was represented by Señor Medina. Guatemala, Brazil, Peru, Chile, and, in fact, practically every country in the world was represented. The Pope sent a representative in the person of Mgr. Cesare Sambucetti, Titular Archbishop of Corinth, and Canon of St. Mary Majoris. Prince Waldemar represented Denmark.

Indian Princes Introduced.

After her Majesty had received the special envoys she received a host of Indian Princes, who were introduced by Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, who was assisted by his Political Aide de Camp.

Ten minutes before 4 o'clock the envoys stood in line and went singly to the audience room, to which they were conducted by Colonel the Hon. Sir William James Colville, Master of Ceremonies.

The Bow Drawing Room, in which the envoys were received, is a large room heavily ornamented with gilt and hung with silk. Two Yeomen of the Guard were on duty at the door.

The Queen was dressed in black, wore a widow's cap, the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, and some orders. She sat in a gilded chair near the centre of the room, the Prince of Wales standing immediately behind her. At her right hand was the Princess of Wales, and others of the royal family were near her Majesty or scattered about the room. The Marquis of Salisbury introduced the envoys to her Majesty.

The Duke of Auerstadt and the Duke of Sotomayor, representing, respectively, France and Spain, preceded the United States envoy, Mr. Reid, who was third, and was followed by the Papal envoy, Mgr. Sarbucetti.

Thanks to President McKinley.

All the envoys presented their letters with the lowest obeisance. The Queen took each letter and smilingly addressed two or three sentences of thanks and compliments to each envoy. Mr. Reid was received in the most cordial manner possible, Her Majesty expressed her sincere thanks to President McKinley and to "the great Nation of our kinsmen." After Mr. Reid had retired he strolled about the palace a little, and went home at 4:15 P. M.

Queen Victoria looked very well indeed, and seemed to be entirely pleased and interested in everything. She impressed all the envoys with the sincerity of her thanks for the national compliments paid to her.

The crowds remained about the palace until a late hour, watching the comings and goings of the many notabilities. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York, on returning from Marlborough House, were received with roar upon roar of cheers.

The children of the Duchess of York occupied seats on the garden wall of Clarence House. Their identity was soon discovered, and for hours the garden wall was the mecca of crowds of enthusiastic women and thousands of nurses and children.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S LETTER.

Text of the Message Presented to the Queen by Mr. Reid.

LONDON, June 21.—The following is the text of the personal letter to Queen Victoria which was delivered to Her Majesty to-day by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the Special Envoy of the United States:

"To Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India:

"Great and Good Friend: In the name and on behalf of the people of the United States I present their sincere felicitations upon the sixtieth anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the Crown of Great Britain.

"I express the sentiments of my fellow-citizens in wishing for your people the prolongation of a reign illustrious and marked by advance in science, arts, and popular well-being. On behalf of my countrymen, I wish particularly to recognize your friendship for the United States and your love of peace exemplified upon important occasions.

"It is pleasing to acknowledge the debt of gratitude and respect due to your personal virtues. May your life be prolonged and peace, honor, and prosperity bless the people over whom you have been called to rule. May liberty flourish throughout your empire under just and equal laws, and your Government continue strong in the affections of all who live under it.

"And I pray God to have your Majesty in His holy keeping.

"Done at Washington this 28th day of May, A. D. 1897.

"Your good friend,

"WILLIAM McKINLEY.

"(By the President,)

"JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State."

LIST OF JUBILEE HONORS.

Colonial Premiers Made Privy Councillors—Sir Donald Smith Raised to the Peerage.

LONDON, June 21.—The Duke of Coburg has been appointed Admiral of the Fleet.

The Order of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred upon Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, and Sir Oliver Mowat.

The Order of the Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred upon Lieut. Gov. G. A. Kirkpatrick of Ontario, the Hon. C. Davies, and Mr. Sandford Fleming.

Deputy Minister J. M. Courtney, Auditor General J. L. Macdougall, and Deputy Postmaster White have been made Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Louis Honoré Frochette, for his services to Canadian literature, has been made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Duke of Connaught has been appointed Colonel of the Sixth Dragoons, (Inniskillings,) and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has been appointed a Field Marshal.

Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner in London, has been elevated to the Peerage.

All the Colonial Premiers, Mr. William Lecky, the historian, and Sir Herbert Maxwell, the author, have been made Privy Councillors; the Prince of Wales is made Grand Master and Principal Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath; an Earldom is conferred upon Baron Egerton of Tatton, and Peerages are conferred upon the Earl of Glasgow, Viscount Downe, Justice Lopes, the Right Hon. Ion Trant Hamilton, and Sir John Burns.

The Mayors of Leeds and Sheffield are made Lord Mayors, and the Lord Mayor of London, George Faudel Phillips, is made a Baronet.

Bancroft, the actor, is Knighted, and the Chief Justices of Manitoba, Montreal, and Ontario, Messrs Taylor, Taggart-Tait, and Hagerty, are Knighted.

Sir John Blundell Maple is made a Baronet, and the same honor is conferred upon Sir William MacCormack, M. D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons; Mr. James Pender, eldest son of the late Sir John Pender, Member of Parliament for the Middle Division of Northamptonshire, and Mr. Samuel Wilks, M. D., President of the Royal College of Physicians, and Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

Mr. Wyke Bayliss, President of the Royal Society of British Artists; Prof. William Crookes, Vice President of the Royal Society, are made Knights; and Sir Francis Henry Jeune, President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, is made a Knight Commander of the Bath.

The list is disappointing, as the names of many who expected honors are omitted.

QUEEN WILL NOT ABDICATE.

Denial of the Rumor that She Will Descend from the Throne.

LONDON, June 21.—In regard to the revival of the periodical rumor of the Queen's intention to abdicate in favor of the Prince of Wales, The Westminster Gazette says:

"When the rumor was circulated months ago, we were informed on the highest authority that it was unfounded."

WATCH AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

Scotland Yard Detectives Examine the Line of the Procession.

LONDON, June 21.—Owing to the recent explosion of bombs in Paris and the arrival in England of many foreigners known to be connected with Anarchy, the Scotland Yard authorities have been very active.

The whole route of the procession to-morrow has been closely examined, especially the bridges and the stands in their vicinity.

Socialist and Anarchist leaflets, treating the jubilee in threatening terms, have been issued. One of them describes the Queen's reign as "sixty years of cowardly wars for gold on ignorant and defenseless savages," and as "an increase of the wealth of Great Britain, but not for the mass of working people, whose condition is worse than sixty years ago."

The leaflet quoted also says:

"The appalling mass of lunatics sent to the asylums yearly have been driven mad by the stress of the difficulties of life during Victoria's glorious reign."

ADDRESSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Irish Members of the Commons Vote in the Negative.

LONDON, June 21.—In the House of Lords to-day the Government benches were crowded, though there were fewer Peers present on the Opposition benches. There were many Peeresses present in the galleries set apart for them, and the Archbishop of Finland and a number of Indian Princes were in the other galleries.

The Marquis of Salisbury, amid cheers, moved, and the Earl of Kimberley, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, seconded, an address of congratulation to the Queen upon the occasion of her Jubilee. The motion was carried unanimously.

The House of Commons was crowded to-day when the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, moved, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, seconded, an address of congratulation to the Queen upon the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne. John Dillon, Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, protested in vehement language. He explained that the attitude of himself and his party was that they would not vote in favor of an amendment, but would vote against the adoption of the address in which the Irish could not share.

John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, amid laughter from the Conservatives and Unionists, moved an amendment to the address, and caused an animated scene. Mr. Redmond protested against Great Britain's rule in Ireland, and asked the House to adopt an amendment to the effect that it deemed it to be its duty to place on record that during the sixty years of her Majesty's reign Ireland has suffered grievously from famine, depopulation, poverty, and the continued suspensions of constitutional liberties, with the result that the Irish are discontented and disaffected and unable to join in the celebration. James O'Kelly, Parnellite Member for North Roscommon, seconded the motion.

When the amendment was put the anti-Parnellites left the House, but they returned for the main question, and on the Speaker saying "The ayes have it," the anti-Parnellites shouted loudly, "The noes have it," whereupon a vote had to be taken.

Mr. Balfour then moved that the address be presented to the Queen by the whole House, to which Mr. John J. Clancy, Parnellite Member for the North Division of Dublin County, said that after what had occurred the motion was absurd and an absolute untruth.

A vote was then taken, and it resulted in the adoption of Mr. Balfour's motion by 411 yeas to 41 nays.

SIR LEWIS MORRIS'S ODE.

Another Jubilee Poem Published in The London Times.

LONDON, June 21.—The Times this morning publishes a jubilee ode from the pen of Sir Lewis Morris. It begins:

"Rejoice, give thanks for all the centuries
Since first our little island's crescent story,
A feeble radiance, woke the waning skies
To rise in full-orbed glory."

The ode proceeds to describe the birth and growth of the mighty empire until the coming of the present reign, and then says:

"We'er in our crowded Republic's story yet,
Of all that men remember or forget,
This strange, this precious thing has been,
No reign of three score years of King or Queen

"Our annals hold, till in this waning age
Time's finger writes it on the storied page.
This is the golden link which binds in one
All British hearts beneath the circling sun.
And this the star which draws all far and near,
This aged life and dear."

The poet, after picturing the Queen's life and the gathering of her proud subjects from all quarters of the globe to do her honor, says:

"This pomp makes history long years to be,
When all our brave Victorian company
Beyond the circuits of the stars has gone;
The echoes of this memorable day,

"Not wholly done or fled away,
Shall still go widening, widening on,
Till Britain with new fires of union glow."

The ode concludes:

"Princes and people join alike to pay
Due reverence to a woman's blameless sway,
And bless with voice and heart this fair, auspicious day."

PRESENTS TO THE QUEEN.

Members of the Royal Family and Others Make Gifts.

LONDON, June 21.—The Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, and the Princess Victoria have jointly presented to the Queen a brooch, consisting of one very large white diamond, encircled with a diamond row.

The Duke and Duchess of Coburg, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Prince and Princess Christian, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, and the Duchesses of Albany and Battenberg have united in a gift to her Majesty of a long chain of diamond links, with an imperial crown in the centre, bearing on one side the date 1837 and on the other 1897. The dates are in brilliants.

The Royal Household presented to the Queen a large brooch of fine brilliants, having in the centre an exceptionally lustrous pearl, with a fine drop-shaped pearl and chain of brilliants attaching, to match the jubilee necklace presented her in 1887 by the Daughters of the Empire.

COLONIES ARE ENTHUSIASTIC.

London Pleased with the Honors Conferred on the Premiers.

LONDON, June 22.—The Times and all the morning papers contain long telegrams from all the colonies describing the enthusiasm in connection with the jubilee fêtes. The editorials express a rather quiet satisfaction over the jubilee honors, though the Liberal organs betray some measure of disappointment. Literature is practically ignored. There is unanimous approval, however, of the honors conferred upon colonial statesmen, and this is especially keen in the case of Mr. Laurier. The admission of the Premiers to the Privy Council is regarded as a sort of recognition of the right of the colonies to share in the imperial councils.

The Daily Chronicle says: "If, as we believe, this was Mr. Chamberlain's idea, we heartily congratulate him."

ENTHUSIASM ON THE EXCHANGE.

London Brokers Pass a Vote of Congratulation to the Queen.

LONDON, June 21.—There was a scene of great enthusiasm on the Stock Exchange to-day. The members introduced their women relatives and friends, which is almost unprecedented. The building was packed to the utmost when Chairman Hitchens proposed a vote of congratulation to the Queen. The proposition was received with deafening and repeated cheers, and then all the members present sang "God Save the Queen," "Rule Britannia," "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and "Auld Lang Syne."

A dispatch received from the New York Stock Exchange was read and created an excellent impression.

Stock Exchange Congratulations.

The following message to the London Stock Exchange, which was drawn up and approved of by the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange June 9, was cabled to London yesterday:

"The New York Stock Exchange joins most cordially in the joyous celebration of your great and good Queen's jubilee. May the strength of our international sympathy promoted by her Majesty ever increase."

The London Stock Exchange cabled this reply to the congratulatory message: "The Stock Exchange thanks you most heartily for your good wishes. We are all here unanimous in the desire for the warmest cordiality between the two countries.

J. K. J. HICHENS,
Chairman London Stock Exchange.

From the Chamber of Commerce.

This message to Queen Victoria from the New York Chamber of Commerce was cabled yesterday:

To her Gracious Majesty, the Queen of England:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, which received its original charter directly from the hand of your illustrious ancestor, King George III., tenders its congratulations on this happy occasion, and in the spirit of National amity unites with your loving subjects in the earnest prayer that God may bless the Queen.

ALEXANDER ECTOR ORR, President.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

4 A. M.—500 Washington Street, John Meahlie; damage, $5.

6:40 A. M.—10 Chatham Square, Herman Colael; damage, $3,000.

7:10 A. M.—141 West Sixty-second Street, occupant unknown, no damage.

10:40 A. M.—80 Broome Street, C. Binnetti; damage, $5.

12:10 P. M.—716 Amsterdam Avenue, occupant unknown; damage, $5.

4:45 P. M.—402 West Fifty-sixth Street, Mary Howser; damage, $2,000.

4:50 P. M.—1,803 Third Avenue, occupant unknown; damage, $8.

6:35 P. M.—1,540 Third Avenue, Julius Reis; damage, $5.

7:07 P. M.—354 West Twenty-ninth Street, John O'Hare; damage, $5.

7:55 P. M.—593 Eighth Avenue, Yette Izen; damage, $25.

8:30 P. M.—16 Division Street, Dryfus & Schlensky; damage, $2,000.

8:40 P. M.—320 St. Nicholas Avenue, Cameron & Co.; damage, $10.

9:15 P. M.—214 West Sixty-first Street, James O'Brien; damage, $5.

9:30 P. M.—303 East Fourth Street, Morris Schlin; damage, $25.

10:10 P. M.—Edgecombe Avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, George Cousins; damage, $325.

Go to Cleveland by new afternoon train of New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Entire day for business. Returning, leave Cleveland 6:00 P. M., arrive New York 10:35 next morning.—Adv.

WARSZAWIAK WILL FIGHT

Says He Will Appeal First to the Presbytery and if Beaten There to a Civil Court.

FRIENDS RALLY TO AID HIM

Mrs. Warszawiak, as a Result of the Scene in Dr. Hall's Church Sunday, Is Down with Nervous Prostration—Many Callers Express Sympathy.

Mrs. Herman Warszawiak, who was led out of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on Sunday after she had denounced the statement read in the church announcing the suspension of her husband, the Rev. Herman Warszawiak, was yesterday said to be confined to her room with nervous prostration as the result of shock caused by being put out. Mr. Warszawiak declared her treatment was outrageous, and she had been so utterly prostrated that a physician visited her two or three times during the day, and a nurse was in constant attendance.

Mr. Warszawiak said he had received letters of sympathy from various gentlemen, among them one from William Cowper Conant, who described the trial as scandalous, and from Robert Beggs, a member of the Session, who wrote that "God will not let Satan have the victory while we are true to His cause." A third letter, from Constant A. Andrews, President of the United States Savings Bank, expressed much sympathy, and another from M. M. Williams, a prominent member of the church, Mr. Warszawiak said, contained the following: "After reading the verdict in this morning's papers I want to tell you that you have my most heartfelt sympathy. Every one who has spoken of you to-day agrees with me that you are the victim of gross injustice."

A large number of persons also called on Mr. Warszawiak, some of whom were recognized as parishioners of Dr. Hall, and their expressions of opinion in the matter were quite as decided as the letters in favor of the accused man. He welcomed all who came, and said he would go to work at once to prove his innocence.

He insisted that he had twenty witnesses to prove that he was at home on the evenings that he was alleged to have visited gambling houses in New Jersey. He is now making preparations to appeal to the next higher ecclesiastical court, the New York Presbytery.

"If the Presbytery will not hear my case," he added, "or if it decides against me, I shall go from an ecclesiastical court to a civil court. What I want is to establish my innocence of the grave charge of gambling laid against me. I do not care so much now for reception into the ministry, for that has fallen into a lower place as compared with the attack on my honor. I shall fight to the bitter end."

DECLARES THE TRIAL UNFAIR.

The Rev. Charles F. Taylor Writes Defending Warszawiak.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being possessed of certain facts not known to the general public, in the matter of the trial of Herman Warszawiak, by the Session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and noting the great attention this matter has attracted throughout the press, I deem it my duty to publish some of the injustices practised upon the accused during the trial.

First, let me say the public is grossly deceived in the statements made that there was overwhelming evidence against the accused, the 1,500 pages of so-called testimony consisting largely of arguments and an immense number of technicalities, but very little evidence; also when it reads that the number of witnesses to prove the said charges and specifications were as many as eleven.

The fact is that out of these eleven only Ernest Richter and J. B. McManus, two young fellows, hired private detectives, testified that they had seen Mr. Warszawiak at the alleged gambling place. None of the remaining nine said that they had seen the accused gambling, as in fact, never having been there themselves, they were not in a position to testify.

In the first place three named, Dr. George F. W. Birch, Robert Beggs, and Lawrence Rogers, did not appear as witnesses, while William Campbell and Constant A. Andrews, both of whom are still the stanchest friends of Mr. Warszawiak, testified to the uprightness and good Christian character of the accused.

The story that Mr. Warszawiak broke down and confessed when confronted by Anthony Comstock and his agent, Oram, with photographs showing him in the act of entering and in the said gambling place, also cannot be proved, as no such photographs are in existence, the picture produced at the trial, while it pictured the place called the Hoffman House, was no evidence against Mr. Warszawiak, since it did not show him.

Second—It is known that a prejudice existed and was fostered in the Session against Mr. Warszawiak before and during the trial, certain members of the Session having since so expressed themselves. The prosecutor appointed was an eminent lawyer of many years' experience, and two other famous lawyers were in the Session assisting the prosecutor with questions and suggestions, while Mr. Warszawiak was deprived of the benefit of any counsel, notwithstanding his repeated appeals that some one should be allowed to represent him.

Third—Mr. Warszawiak was also denied a copy of the record or the privilege of looking into the same for the purpose of learning the exact nature of the testimony against him.

Fourth—I suppose very few know that over twenty reputable witnesses, many of whom were entirely disinterested parties, appeared for the defendant, giving the clearest evidence proving an alibi. Here the testimony of the hired detectives, who are paid to secure evidence, can outweigh the testimony of so many witnesses on the other side, it is impossible to conceive.

It should also be stated that a number of witnesses for Mr. Warszawiak were not permitted to testify. I myself was one of those to whose testimony the prosecutor objected on purely technical grounds. So was also the testimony of the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, who, while kept in the witness chair for about one hour, was not allowed to even open his lips.

I may state here that I was a member of a commission which, during the course of the trial, took Mr. Warszawiak to the proprietors of the gambling house of Weehawken, to be confronted by them, as the detectives stated that Mr. Warszawiak was well known to one of them and had been seen holding conversation with him on the ferryboat. The other members of the commission were not a little amazed when the proprietor and his assistant, looking closely at each of us, said that they had never seen but one of the gentlemen, and this one was not Mr. Warszawiak.

There are other important facts, which it is neither wise nor timely to disclose at present.

This trial, if such a travesty upon justice may be dignified by the name, is at an end. The shocking scene enacted Sunday in the presence of the fashionable congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church is a fitting culmination to the deed which they have allowed to be perpetrated within their walls. All honor to the brave woman who dared to defend her husband's reputation, even at the cost of perhaps her life. Eternal shame on the men who committed and permitted such outrageous treatment upon a woman in the Church of God!

May Christian sentiment arise in righteous revolt against the whole of this proceeding, and may such a case never again disgrace the name of Christ.

CHARLES F. TAYLOR,
Presbyterian Minister.

To Decide Basis of Representation.

The conference committees of the Democratic organizations in the Greater New York will meet within a week or ten days to decide upon the basis of representation in the City Convention and to arrange such other matters as come within their authority. The date for the conference will be decided as soon as the Richmond County Committee is named. Tammany men are talking of the probability of Former President Charles H. Knox of the Board of Education being named as the Tammany candidate for Mayor.

Try Gain-O for Breakfast. It is a delicious food drink that takes the place of coffee.—Adv.

OHIO REPUBLICANS SPLIT.

Senators and Federal and State Administrations Divided Over the Campaign Chairman.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 21.—Gov. Bushnell and other State officers and Chairman Kurtz arrived to-night and immediately took up the fight for the State campaign Chairmanship. Gov. Bushnell said it had always been the custom for the candidate for Governor to name the Chairman, and that he would insist on the continuance of Chairman Kurtz, who had made an excellent record in the last two campaigns.

The Governor would not confirm the report that he would decline the nomination if Major Dick or any other man was selected to manage the campaign instead of Chairman Kurtz, but he was emphatic in expressing his regret that this trouble in the party organization had been brought about.

The Governor said Chairman Kurtz would work as hard for the election of members of the Legislature as for the State ticket and that the charges were so unjust that Chairman Kurtz should now be vindicated.

While the managers for Dick were to-night claiming seventeen out of the twenty-one Congressional districts for committeeman, Mr. Kurtz was working with confidence of re-election, and claiming an even fight.

It is openly stated that Senator Foraker has applied to his friends to stand for Kurtz. The following that President McKinley and Secretary Sherman have always had in Ohio conventions are working aggressively for Dick, and the Administration is freely quoted as favoring Dick.

The members of the State Central Committee will meet to-morrow night to select the campaign Chairman. This is the all-absorbing issue of the convention, as it has the two Ohio Senators on opposite sides, as well as the State and local administrations.

Giles E. Taintor's Coal Mine.

DENVER, Col., June 21.—Giles E. Taintor of New York and George S. Ramsey, a mining engineer of Pittsburg, arrived here to-day for the purpose of taking possession of the Gorham coal mines, in Boulder County, which Mr. Taintor has just purchased for $200,000. The veins in these mines are 10½ feet thick and are of excellent hard coal. Fifty thousand dollars will be spent in betterments.

Maine Congressman Elected.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 21.—E. C. Burleigh of this city was elected to-day Representative in Congress from the Third District, to succeed Seth L. Milliken, recently deceased. The victory was an easy one over Frederick W. Plaisted, the Democratic candidate. The Populist vote was meagre.

Collapse of a Building.

WATERTOWN, S. D., June 21.—The walls of the Mulholland Building, a two-story brick structure on Oak Street, occupied by Bergand Olsen as a saloon, gave way without warning about 7 o'clock to-night, burying a number of persons in the ruins.

The place was crowded at the time, a circus having attracted a great many people from the surrounding country. A number of bodies are believed to be in the ruins. The work of clearing away the debris has resulted in the finding of one body, that of Philip Patterson, a bartender. Several persons were injured.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo; S. B. Sexton, Hyde Park; Dr. De Land Fitzgerald, Baltimore; J. E. Vallance, London, England.

ASTOR—W. H. Fairbanks, Warren, Mass.; Dr. C. W. Butler, Cornwall-on-Hudson; G. A. Hartington, Mexico; E. C. Fernald, London, England; Dr. Braunsterne, Philadelphia; Felton Parker, Hartford; E. F. Dickinson, Jamestown; M. H. Aspinwall, Chicago; Horace S. Woodbury, Boston.

BARTHOLDI—P. F. Jennings, Lynn; David Cassell, Dover; G. Tower Ferguson, Toronto; J. C. Eggleston, Parsons, Kan.

BREVOORT—Samuel Stivens, Philadelphia; E. Daniel, London, England; John Nagous, Chicago; Col. F. L. Town, United States Army; C. Dunham, Morristown, N. J.

BUCKINGHAM—George C. Hitchcock, St. Louis; John Bushnell, Plainfield, N. J.; Charles J. Babbett, Yonkers Park.

CAMBRIDGE—Franz von Richenau, Secretary to German Ambassador von Thielmann, Washington; Dwight Braman, Boston; H. L. Wagner, Washington.

CONTINENTAL—G. S. Parker, St. Louis; Charles E. King, Indianapolis; D. Green, Washington; B. S. Sutton, San Francisco; W. T. F. Rutherford, Chatham, Ontario; J. C. Orr, Philadelphia; E. H. Merriman, Hartford.

DEVONSHIRE—J. Martin, United States Army; M. Mansfield, George Brown, Boston.

ENDICOTT—John Tyler, Richmond; J. C. Taylor.

EVERETT—F. Roberts, Burton-on-Trent, England; C. M. Grant, Boston; S. Holmes, Stroudsburg, Penn.; William Winne, Albany; Cyrus Brewster, Derby, Conn.; F. G. Cornell, Wheeling; Henry W. Baldwin, Flushing.

FIFTH AVENUE—Mayor F. L. Osgood, Norwich, Conn.; ex-Senator Campbell, West Virginia; Sir A. W. Craft, England; Gordon Hewitt, Owego; Ernest Lannigan, City of Mexico.

GERLACH—C. A. Palmer, St. John's; G. M. Wilson, Hampton; M. C. Conkey, Hammonton, N. J.

GILSEY—C. W. Dodds, Miamisburg, Ohio; Robert Bilsland, England; Willard Lester, Saratoga; W. M. Rafter, Chicago; James T. Wright, Macon, Ga.; Dr. George Ben Johnston, Richmond.

GRAND—Bernard M. Douglass, Chicago; H. L. Eaton, Milwaukee; Frank H. Sprague, Albany; B. M. De Gallater, Jackson, Mich.; Col. R. A. Adams, United States Army.

GRAND UNION—W. C. Mansfield, New Haven; Hanning Alexander, Barre, Vt.; Leonard Bowen, Birmingham, England; W. Morgan Lee, Poughkeepsie; George McVicar, Vera Cruz; R. W. Conlon, Paris, France; S. Ackerman, New Haven; E. E. White, Buffalo; John Mulholland, Kansas City; Jesse Bingham, Wilmington, Del.; H. J. Stearns, Syracuse.

HOFFMAN—S. B. Seidmore, Louisville; Max Guggenheimer, Cincinnati; Austin Browne, Pittsburg; William Dana Gould, Boston; Richard Robbins, Cripple Creek; George G. Crowell, Philadelphia; A. M. Brady, Albany; ex-Postmaster C. Neilson, Maryland; the Rev. T. Brosnahan, Waltham; William H. Driggs, United States Navy, Washington; T. Dewey, Melbourne, Australia.

HOLLAND HOUSE—St. John Boyle, Louisville; A. G. Loomis, Hartford; James A. Silvey, East Orange; W. H. Robinson, Fargo; B. E. Bryant, Boston; H. Brougham, Little Rock; H. Darlington, Pittsburg; John Magee, Schuyler County; Julius Grillo Neunricht, Hamburg, Germany; James Parkinson, Johnstone, Scotland; F. C. Wood, St. Louis; H. B. Hanson, Saratoga; George Grant Mason, Green Bay, Wis.; W. R. Kimball, Syracuse.

IMPERIAL—W. H. Tapley, C. D. Sturtevant, Washington; L. A. Wetherill, Syracuse; George Henderson, Washington; B. F. Griscom, W. A. Bellwood, Philadelphia; H. E. Thornton, Paris, France.

MANHATTAN—Dr. J. H. Stubbert, Liberty; W. B. Clark, Kansas City; W. C. Lawman, Norwich; Frederick Will, Rocker; ex-Secretary C. J. Foster, Treasury Department, Washington; W. E. Cox, Brookline, Mass.; Joseph Philips, Jr., Boston; W. D. Sloane, Lenox; J. M. Belden, Syracuse; F. H. Evans, Worcester.

MARLBOROUGH—Garnett Anderson, Jr., Chattanooga; J. W. Burrows, Philadelphia; W. J. Craig, Augusta, Ga.

METROPOLE—T. A. Champerdowne and A. A. Blauvelt, Queensland; G. C. Bennett, Brisbane, Australia; R. D. Wallace, San Francisco; E. W. Lee, Mass.

MORTON—Henry K. Morrison, Hartford; Arthur S. Baldwin, St. Louis; T. Swift, Orange, N. J.

MURRAY HILL—Henry S. Adams, Rockville, Conn.; John S. McAdams, Adams, Mass.; Col. George S. McGrew, McGrew Guards, St. Louis; George H. Clowes, Waterbury; James Duff, London, England; Prof. D. C. Gilman, Baltimore; W. Dean, Washington; the Rev. Louis Zehner, Adams, Mass.

NETHERLAND—Benjamin Kenney, Lexington, Ky.; L. Herman, Paris, France; Frederick B. Walker, Buffalo.

NEW AMSTERDAM—H. B. Keen, Montclair; C. H. Cooley, Jr., Hartford.

NORMANDIE—E. E. Lynn, North Adams.

PARK AVENUE—W. A. Chapin, Ticonderoga; Dr. H. D. Allen, Milledgeville, Ga.; Daniel F. Gordon, Albany; Edward M. Thomas, Paris, Ky.; G. W. Lacey, Kingston.

PLAZA—The Rev. William Chester, Milwaukee; Sidney Williams, Scranton; A. B. Houghton, Corning; L. H. Dewing, Hartford.

SAVOY—A. D. Glazer, St. Louis; Ogden Backus, Rochester; W. H. H. Newman, Buffalo.

SINCLAIR—A. M. Hastings, Washington; Alfred J. Scott, Philadelphia.

ST. CLOUD—C. A. Wilson, Syracuse; H. A. Williams, New Haven; W. Preston Hicks, Rye; James Brand and Harry Holdridge, Boston.

ST. DENIS—B. S. Wettermark, Texas; D. W. McDonald, Orellia, Canada; P. W. Crawford, Little Rock; Frank M. Smith, Costa Rica; Robert P. Wilder, Poona, India; J. S. McMahon, Toronto; C. N. Brady, Washington; F. G. Sutor, Philadelphia.

STURTEVANT—A. G. Hancock, Philadelphia; C. H. Snow, Jr., Baltimore; A. W. Gage, Boston.

UNION SQUARE—R. H. Brown, Baltimore; Ernest Koch, Frossingen, Germany; Oscar Oakland, Philadelphia; Dr. Robert Brittain, Dansville, N. Y.

VENDOME—D. K. Shumway, Boston; A. W. Forbes, San Francisco; Dater Williams, Chicago; C. Wilcox, Trenton.

WALDORF—B. Howaldt, Kiel, and W. Marx, Siegen, German delegates to International Postal Congress; M. Krohn, Caracas; Gen. George S. Field, Buffalo; Sir Charles Ross, Montreal; Gen. E. A. MoAlpin, Brookl

CIGARETTE WAR SECRETS

Mr. Choate Cross-Examines Witness Hauptmann in the American Tobacco Company Conspiracy Trial.

NATIONAL GAVE A GUARANTEE

Some Amusing Passages in the Hearing and Every Legal Point Hotly Contested—Several Bits of Evidence for the Prosecution Excluded.

The third week of the trial of the officers and Directors of the American Tobacco Company for conspiracy began yesterday. No one is bold enough to attempt to predict when it will end. The trial has settled down into a stubborn legal contest. Scarcely a question is asked of any witness that objection is not made and argued pro and con. No advantage or protection that the law affords is overlooked by either side.

The courtroom in which Judge Fitzgerald is conducting the trial is yet uncomfortably filled at times, despite the lack of sensational features in the case.

Peter Hauptmann of Peter Hauptmann & Co. of St. Louis, who was on the witness stand when court adjourned Friday, continued his testimony yesterday. He said that in October, 1893, when he fell out with the American Tobacco Company, the company owed his firm for rebates earned. He said he did not send any bill to the company for these rebates and made no effort to collect them. Mr. Choate objected to this line of testimony.

The prosecution asked several questions that were objected to and ruled out before this one was allowed: "Was it or was it not possible to do a profitable business in paper cigarettes when you were cut off from handling the goods of the American Tobacco Company?"

The witness answered: "I can't make money out of cigarettes if I can't buy them from the manufacturer—if I buy them second hand."

On cross-examination, Mr. Hauptmann said he had come on here to be a witness in this case in response to a letter and telegram from the District Attorney, which guaranteed his expenses while here. He said that he had not been to the office of Einstein & Townsend and that no member of that firm had been to see him here. Mr. Levy and Mr. Guiterman, who were spoken of as members of the firm, and who were in court, stood up, and the witness said he did not know Mr. Levy. Mr. Guiterman, he thought, he had met in St. Louis.

"Did Mr. Guiterman come to see you in St. Louis in taking your testimony against the American Tobacco Company in the civil side of this suit?" asked Mr. Choate.

"The New Jersey prosecution," suggested Mr. Olcott.

"If you choose to apply an ignominious epithet you can do so," said Mr. Choate. "I merely called it the civil side of this suit."

The spectators laughed, and the witness answered the question affirmatively.

"Did not the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company make an arrangement with you that if you went back on your contract with the American Tobacco Company and handled their goods exclusively you would not lose anything by so doing?" asked Mr. Choate.

Guaranty from the National.

The witness said the National Company did guarantee his firm up to a certain amount. He did not know the particulars of the guarantee arrangement, because it was made by his partner, Mr. Harms.

Mr. Choate asked a number of questions intended to obtain from the witness information as to the amount of this guarantee, and was met by a stubborn insistence by the witness that he did not know. Finally the witness said his firm might have received as much as $1,000 a month.

"How long has this guarantee been going on?"

"I do not know. They do not give us any extra allowance now."

"Were you not in the pay of the National Cigarette Company for at least three years?"

"I do not know exactly."

The witness said he had not contributed to the expenses of this prosecution or of any other against the American Tobacco Company, either as an individual or as a member of a firm.

"Did you ever at any time make as much money out of any cigarette as you did under the consignment contract with the American Tobacco Company?"

"I was satisfied with that contract."

"Had not the American Tobacco Company fully lived up to its contract with you? Paid its rebates and commissions?"

"Yes."

Mr. Hauptmann told how two members of the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company had called upon his firm and made propositions relative to the sale of the Admiral cigarettes.

"Up to that time you were innocent of any wrongdoing toward the American Tobacco Company?" Objected to.

"What?" asked Mr. Choate "Are we not to be allowed to show how the serpent got into the garden?"

Mr. Hauptmann said the Admiral cigarettes were in the market before this time and sold for good money, yet he had not handled them.

"And were you not restrained by the desire to live up to your contract?"

"No. I did not want to be called down by any manufacturer."

Choate Asks Who Is Hurt.

The witness said it is a practice of consignors to fix a price below which goods cannot be sold. This is done to prevent cutting of prices. The consignment agreement was a great benefit to jobbers, he said, and under it prices have not been raised.

"Then," asked Mr. Choate, "if it was a benefit to jobbers, and they got their profit out of the American Tobacco Company, and the consumer got his cigarettes at the same old price, can you tell me how this agreement was hurtful to trade?"

This question was not answered.

Mr. Hauptmann testified that when he met Josiah Browne he did not say anything about his guarantee agreement.

"I don't tell people all about my business," he said. He insisted that he was fair and wanted justice done, but he would not promise to send to Mr. Choate a copy of the guarantee agreement of his firm with the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company.

"I don't know as you've got to," said he.

"I don't know as you've got to," retorted Mr. Choate. "You haven't got to. I only asked to test your fairness."

"Tell us something about St. Louis," asked Mr. Choate. "What kind of a place is it? Has it 50,000 inhabitants?"

The witness was almost petrified with indignation. Then he shouted that St. Louis has 350,000 people. He said there are 4,000 retailers there who handle cigarettes, and these are under no restriction whatever as to how they shall sell. Mr. Choate asked where St. Louis is, and the witness who seemed by this time to have "caught on," laughed and said that it is near Alton.

Allen's Documents Ruled Out.

Theodore E. Allen, the promoter, was recalled, and produced various papers that were asked for on Friday. One document was a copy of a report of a cigarette jobbers' meeting in Cooper Union in 1889, just previous to the formation of the American Tobacco Company. It was offered in evidence as affecting the motives of the defendants in coming together to form the company, and as bearing upon the question of conspiracy, but was ruled out.

Mr. Allen also produced copies of letters from Einstein & Townsend to him, one of the letters he had sent to Mr. Levy, and that Mr. Levy had sent to him. They, too, were not admitted in evidence.

Mr. Fuller tried in a number of ways to have Mr. Allen identify the signature "M. G." at the end of the letter the District Attorney sent to Mr. Hauptman requesting his presence here, with the handwriting of M. S. Guiterman of Einstein & Townsend, but the Court ruled against him.

Daniel Dressler of Dressler Brothers, tobacco jobbers of Brooklyn, was recalled. He had previously testified to having been cut off by the American Tobacco Company and to conversations with George B. Butler and Josiah Browne. Yesterday he said he had told all of his conversation with Mr. Butler. Mr. Browne, when he called, agreed to take from the Dresslers all their stock of American Beauty cigarettes at cost price, if they would agree to handle only American Tobacco Company's goods.

On cross-examination, Mr. Dressler denied that he is a bitter enemy of the American Tobacco Company, but admitted he has a grudge against it. He said he was the inventor of the brand of American Beauty cigarette, and that he pushed it all he could. He did not reply to this question by Mr. Choate:

"Did you think you were co-operating and promoting the interests of the American Tobacco Company when you were pressing the sale of your own private goods on the market and giving them the preference on every occasion?"

Rebate Promised and Not Paid.

The witness said he had a feeling against the company because it had not paid him about $400 of back rebate promised.

F. P. Hier, a Syracuse jobber in cigars and cigarettes, identified a copy of the American Tobacco Company's consignment agreement. It was the intention of the prosecution to prove that an agent of the company, one Stockwell, had called on Mr. Hier, and talked with him about his selling Admiral cigarettes, but this testimony was ruled out because it could not be shown by this witness that Stockwell had any authority to talk on the subject. When the defense objected that Stockwell had no authority to bind anybody, the Court said, "Objection sustained."

"Exception," said Mr. Fuller, from force of habit.

"We withdraw Mr. Fuller's exception," said Mr. Choate, laughing heartily.

Mr. Hier said that as a result of Stockwell's visit he got rid of the Admiral cigarettes.

H. I. Stockwell testified that he had never had any conversation with Mr. Hier in which Admiral cigarettes were mentioned. He had never received any direct instructions to report jobbers found selling other brands of cigarettes, but thought it his duty to make reports on all subjects of interest to the company.

FINANCE IS A FEVER SHIP.

Three Deaths on the Voyage from Colon and Three More Cases on Board.

Three deaths from yellow fever occurred at sea on the Panama Railroad steamship Finance, which arrived yesterday morning from Colon, and three of the passengers were suffering from the disease when the vessel was boarded by Health Officer Doty at Quarantine. Two of the bodies of those who died were buried at sea, the other was brought to this port.

Purser Hunt of the Finance said that they sailed from Colon June 14, with 25 saloon and 26 second-cabin passengers, and a crew of 60 all told. On June 15 Charles Hitchcock, forty years old, a second-cabin passenger, was taken down with the fever, and he died on the 19th. His body was buried at sea.

Harry Bowen, twenty-six years old, a circus performer, another second-cabin passenger, was taken sick on the 16th and died two days later. His body was also buried at sea.

E. J. Prew, a saloon passenger, who was taken sick also on the 16th, lived until yesterday morning just before the vessel arrived, when he died, and his body was brought into port. He was the son-in-law of the Acting United States Minister to Peru, and had been on a visit to Lima with his wife and two children, whom he left there.

The sick were removed under Dr. Doty's direction to the hospital on Swinburne Island. They were David Costello, a saloon passenger, forty years old, who came from Panama; Joseph Hargon, a second-cabin passenger, twenty-four years old—both taken sick on June 16—and William Arkgall, a miner, thirty-three years old, a second-cabin passenger, who was taken sick on the 18th.

It was decided that all the passengers should be sent to Hoffman Island and detained for the period of incubation, five days, and their transfer was immediately commenced. The ship's crew were also taken to the island with their belongings, for bathing and disinfection, and the steamship was subjected to a thorough fumigation.

As all of the cases had broken out within three days of sailing Dr. Doty said yesterday that he was confident that no more cases would develop. The sick had been immediately isolated aboard ship and every precaution had been taken.

Dr. Doty says that there need be no fear of a spread of the contagion.

Ten cases of yellow fever have occurred on the vessels coming from the Isthmus in the past two months, besides the present cases. There have been cases on the Finance on each of her past three voyages.

Among the detained passengers of the Finance is Count A. Balen de Abate of Italy, who is making a pleasure trip around the world.

PROTEST AGAINST TAMMANY.

Indignant Members of the Progressive Democratic League on Their Capture by the Wigwam.

Vice President John Hosey and six others of the original founders of the Progressive Democratic League got together yesterday at the headquarters, in the Bartholdi Hotel, and denounced the capture of the league by Tammany on Sunday. They issued a statement, which recites in substance that a few Tammany men captured the meeting by packing it. They overreached themselves. All the credentials of the new men are void, and must be so declared, for the reason that they are irregularly attested. The Tammany enthusiast who engineered the job and took it upon himself to sign the credentials was not upon the Membership Committee and had no right to act.

"The enthusiast referred to is said to be Bernard McFarland, who is connected with the Register's office. It is also stated that almost all of the tried and true members who represent bona fide independent organizations, are of the opinion that the action of the packed meeting shall be repudiated at the first opportunity, and that the independent members will repudiate the league and accomplish their object by another agency.

"Many of them," said the statement, "have declared openly that they will support the Citizens' Union or even the Republican ticket in order to teach Tammany a lesson. We feel confident that the action will be reversed at our next meeting.

"A great many of us believe, rightly or not, that Tammany did not do a great deal more in the last campaign than was absolutely necessary to retain its regularity. We know that we have the sentiment and support of our organizations back of us."

James E. Quinn, Wilbur Eastlake, and William McNair are among the members who are said to have inspired the issue of the statement.

CITIZENS' UNION REPORTS.

District Headquarters Being Equipped —Mailing Thousands of Blanks.

The Assembly District Chairmen of the Citizens' Union held a meeting last night. District work was discussed, and instructions were given as to naturalization and registration. The union has a branch office at 25 Chambers Street, where information is furnished to all seeking to be naturalized.

Each district headquarters were furnished with blanks last week, and yesterday the mails were resorted to, and thousands will be sent out in this way. The union now has thirty-one Assembly districts organized, and at last night's meeting each one of these district organizations was represented either by the Chairman or Secretary, and each representative made an individual report.

Secretary Clark said that the blanks sent out to secure signatures of those desiring Mr. Low's nomination were beginning to come back to the headquarters amazingly fast. Thousands of signatures have already been turned in. Many business houses have written out the Low petition on their letter heads and have sent them to the headquarters signed by all of their employes. Hundreds of postal cards signed by people who want Mr. Low nominated have also been received at the headquarters.

VAN AKEN IS ACQUITTED.

Recorder Goff's Ruling for the Blind Man Who Tried to Shoot ex-Senator McPherson.

William P. Van Aken, the blind man who was charged with attempting to assault ex-Senator John R. McPherson at the latter's office, corner of Church and Cortlandt Streets, was acquitted yesterday in the Court of General Sessions.

The testimony of McPherson and his secretary, Edward F. Lowe, was to the effect that Van Aken, accompanied by another man, had entered McPherson's office, and after a settlement of a claim to which he said he was entitled had been refused them, he attempted to draw a revolver and shoot the ex-Senator. Recorder Goff decided that as the pistol was not drawn the prisoner was not guilty of a criminal act, although it was a most reprehensible one. He accordingly directed the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal.

New train for Indianapolis and St. Louis by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 9:00 P. M., arrive Indianapolis next evening. St. Louis second morning.—Adv.

TO ENTER NORMAL COLLEGE

List of the 628 Young Women Passing the Entrance Examinations with 79 Per Cent. Average.

STANDARD HAD BEEN RAISED

Sixty-two Grammar Schools Are Represented on the List Besides Private Schools and the Training Department—Nearly 1,500 Candidates Were Examined.

Nearly 1,500 candidates entered the entrance examinations for the Normal College and 628 passed with the required 79 per cent. average. The rate was increased this examination from 75 to 79 on account of the crowded condition of the college. There were 870 who reached 75 per cent. In addition to what the Grammar schools furnished, a large number of candidates came from private schools and the Normal College training department. Sixty-two Grammar schools figured in the successful list.

Fannie B. Shostac of School No. 2, heads the list of Grammar school candidates, with 96 per cent. A like percentage was obtained by Edith Berrell Fettretch of the Training Department.

The honor candidates were those who received 94 per cent. The following scored this percentage and upward:

Sophie Moeller, 95; Florence G Strouse, 94; Beatrice Livingston, 94; Estelle B. Crawford, 95; Frances G. Goldstone, 94; E. Alice Bruning, 94; Annie Steffens, 94; and Ida Ralsbeck, 95.

The full list of successful candidates is as follows:

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 1, 30 Vandewater Street—Leohora M. Healy, Sarah F. Greenberg.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 2, 116 Henry Street—Fannie B. Shostac, Ida G. Topalaska, Ida M. Warshavsky, Eva L. Kirschbaum, Hattie Muhs, Ida R. Rosenblum, Dora Wolinsky, Julia Morris, Rachel E. Mosesson, Bertha E. Meyer, Celia Marcus, Adelaide Samuels.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 3, 488 Hudson Street—Jennie E. Roche, Louise Isabelle Corel.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 4, 203 Rivington Street—Ida Silverman, Yetta Wesenhoffen, Rosie Wittenberg, Jane M. Hawkshaw, Sarah Cohen.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 5, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Edgecombe Avenue—Rita Weinmann, Ethel E. B. Styles, Rebecca Kline Cohen, Clara Wise, Cora Frances Hopkins, Florence Louise Odell, Mary S. McClenahan, Ethel M. King, Beatrice E. Zacharle, J. Eleanor Davidson, Mary Florence Slattery, Rose Mabel Mendelson, Rose Doolan, Laura E. Ohweller, Josephine Muller, Emma F. Bradley, Florence Somerville, Joseph Bingham MacGrotty, Anna G. McKay.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 6, Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street—Belle H. Rothenberg, Eva G. Freedman, Jessie C. Klein, Wesenhoffen, Estelle Freund, Lottie Lievesley, Elizabeth K. Munsie, Charlotte E. Wapler, Elsie Schoen, Freda A. Demmler, Meta H. Levin, Mary A. Parmele, Simony Friedberger, Ella Davis, Martha Silberman, Ida H. Rothenberg, Catherine M. Sutherland.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 7, 60 Chrystie Street Sarah Ziporkes, Annie Lieberman, Sadie Raisin, Mary Marcus, Ray Cohen, Annie Siegel.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 8, West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street—Emma E. Kieley, Winifred M. Dalziel.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 10, St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street—Estelle A. Rosenberg, Estelle M. Keller, Katheryn M. Hardy, Florence J. Fischer, Josephine Morris, Mildred Levy, Emma M. Frey, Alma J. Fenner, Teresa A. Clare, Edith E. Thompson, Rose Siegel, Emma Alice Bruning, Eugenie Marjorie Saunders.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 13, 239 East Houston Street—Dora Jacobson, Hannah Klein.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 14, 225 East Twenty-seventh Street—Mary Livock Miller, Anna Jane Reid, Anna Margaret Dieffenbach, Henrietta Reithaliter, Ella E. Boyle.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 17, 335 West Forty-seventh Street.—Anna McCabe.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 18, 121 East Fifty-first Street—Gertrude Harrison, Bertha Duer, Adele Juillerat, Frances Wheat, Mamie Levine, Ella Samuel, Josie Butler, Margaret Cummings, Bella Cohn, Florence Adler.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 19, 344 East Fourteenth Street—Margaret J. Hall, Florence White, Ellen W. Myberg, Catherine H. Doran, Margaret Klinger, Miriam H. Rosenthal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 20, 160 Chrystie Street—Fanny Greenberg, Bertha Lichtenstadter, Jennie Felsenstein, Lillian De Rago, Flora Goodman, Clara Rebecca Salem.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 24, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street—Ruth Vorhis, Lillian B. Riley, Ellen S. Mellgren, Louise L. O'Brien, Alice C. L. Davison, Harriet E. Doran, Gertrude Jalonack, Elsie Irene Goodwin.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 25, 326 Fifth Street—Pauline Amelia Sable, Alice Stephanie Sullivan, Lillie Wiener.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 28, 257 West Fortieth Street—Katherine Frances Gehring, May Lillian Thilotson.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 31, 200 Monroe Street—Sarah Simpson.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 33, 418 West Twenty-eighth Street—Charlotte L. Whitehouse, May Ursula Everett, Adaline M. Brickwedel, Edna Jerman, Louise F. Friedrich, Bessie Mead, Mary Hall, Mary K. V. Callaghan, Lydia S. Weidman, Helen A. Byrne.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 37, 113 East Eighty-seventh Street—Marie Klein, Madelon C. Haggerty, Catherine M. Wade, Hannah Solomon, May A. Crimmins, Hattie Feulberger, Lena H. Cane, Sarah McDermott, Lydia E. Fletcher, Agnes L. Walsh.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 38, 8 Clark Street—Mabel E. Hicinbothem, Grace Corrigan.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 41, 36 Greenwich Street—Lillie M. Gerdes, Elizabeth V. Breen, Susie J. Bowden, Loreto C. Owens.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 42, 30 Allen Street—Bessie Gerson, Helen Yeamans, Hattie E. Paley, Lillie May.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 43—Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street—Helen De Witt, Florence P. Kellam, Alice M. Harmon.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 44, 12 North Moore Street—Freda M. Eckebrecht, Nellie Irene Horan, Hattie Leonard, Mary E. Scanlon, Agnes V. O'Keeffe.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 45, 225 West Twenty-fourth Street—Rose Miller, Amy Babcock, Bella Weiss, Rosina Mansfield, M. Gertrude Clausen, Edith Paine, Lucile Bogardus, Anna Theilusson, Elizabeth L. Lawlor, Janet R. Wilson, Agatha Quinn, Mary Frances Cassidy, Maude J. Fowler, Sarah B. McCann, Mary Eleanor Lamb, Florence Lee.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 46, St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street—Sara Gates Bartlett, Ethel G. Jones, Gertrude E. Eckel, Helen Taylor.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 47, 36 East Twelfth Street—Margaret A. Reagan, Helen F. Seaman, Emilie R. Fritz, Alice E. Codey, Grace Albers, Agda V. Nyblom, Antoinetta Fogliano, Adelaide Fitzgerald, Helen Tompkins, Jeanne Fregnet, Helen V. Skelly.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 49, 237 East Thirty-seventh Street—Rose H. Bretzfield, Lillian M. Kellstrom.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 50, 211 East Twentieth Street—Margaret Steele, Daisy F. M. Marks, Margaret Jane Parry, Marguerite E. Moore, Amy Harris, Louise Apfel, Loretta Kedian, Lillie M. Webber, Henrietta E. Grimm, Christiana Serr, Lillian Clare Reidy, Emily Catherine Waldenberger, Olivia Stewart Waller.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 53, 207 East Seventy-ninth Street—Hattie Weinberg, Enriqueta Juana Segura, Rose Eisler, Carrie Weinberg, Irene M. Stern, Fannie Blumenthal, Birdie E. Kallman, Ida Holzman, Lillian Maria Murphy, Annie Rea.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 54—Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street—Grace E. Pierson, Miriam Natkins, Jennie Natkins, Helen G. Campbell, Harriet M. Lewis, Theresa Scriven, Annie Hunt, Lizzie Crear, Edna M. Gafney, Katharine Beck, Etka Denis, Helen Light, Laura Dreyfoos, Lottie Heckman, Ada B. Hay, Edna Harding Moore, Bella Palmer, Minnie H. Hiler, Beatrice Brown, Jessie M. Smith, Rachel B. Mulgrew, Mabel Crowell, Charlotte G. Ransford, Ida M. Stevens, Elnece M. Weeden.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 56, 351 West Eighteenth Street—A. Edith Brown, Fanny H. Riblet, Dora Kaucher, Hattie Kohn, Mary C. Deery, Rachel E. Mead, Elizabeth B. M. Deery, Florence M. Fleming, Adelina Tighiera, Kate Morris, Gertrude A. Nichols, Mary Thomas, Hazel Estelle Reed, Elna S. Christianson, Kate A. McGuire, Phoebe E. Hopper, Jennie B. Ernst, May G. McNamee.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 57, 176 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street—Eva Jacobs, Emily A. Hill, May Hirschberg, Lillie Campbell, Josephine Hecht, Florence E. Nixon, Tybie Goldenson, Jennie Marx, Jeannette Van Veen, Alice Tropp, Winifred M. Duffy, Juliette G. Smith, Mary F. Nessel, Minnie V. Roberts, Nellie J. Goldenkranz, Bertha Street.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street—Rose Vorisek, Florence Weinstock, Bertha Gomprecht, Florence Robinson, Helen Loretta Drury, Julia Adler, Bessie O'Connor, Elsie Heldingsfelder, Etta Bondy, Marguerite A. Smith, Clara Lederer, Hattie I. Shalfut.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 60, College Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street—Gertrude A. Barry, Minnie E. Stumpf, Frida V. Pollack, Tessie Loewy.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 61, Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street—Matilda M. Dean, Veronica M. C. Coupe, Matilda C. Lindheimer, Mabel Mulch, Rose M. Treiber, Mary Agnes Gilday, Margaret M. Stewart, Minnie A. Cox, Cecilia B. Maass, Pauline M. Schier, Catherine R. Cassell, Adela L. Reynolds, Anna E. Boyer.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 62, Courtlandt Avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street—Annie C. Harbmusch, Matilda Breslin, Marie A. Ludewig, Annie H. Clews, Lillie Lieb.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 63, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street—Anna L. Horstmann, Mary E. Finn, Bianca J. Cassel, Mary Olivia Shields.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 64, 2,436 Webster Avenue—Christine H. Young, Annie Mulholland, Carrie Joseph, Belle L. Hollihan, Lucia J. Van Houdt, Hessie Collins, Bella Murison.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 65, Tremont Avenue—Jessie A. Ireland, Mary E. Darmody, F. Margaret Dallas, Mary T. Egan, Susie M. Taylor.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 66, King's Bridge Avenue—Gertrude R. Clark, Aloysia Buzzini.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 68, 116 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street—Margaret Deevy, Jennie Gutgsell, Estelle A. Steinreich, Elsie P. Hopkins, Maude Burns, Gertrude Wynkoop, Ruth Bassett, Lola Marcus, May K. Hoag, Dorothy A. Parrott, Grace Morelle Conover, Estelle B. Crawford, Miriam Steeves, Ethel Van Sicien, Ethel M. Devoe, May Sinnott, Caroline J. Lewisheim, Edith Carter, Florence L. Elliott, Bessie L. Guffin, Katharine Fitzpatrick, Leah Goldberg, Rosalie Weinberg, Sadie E. Traub, Florence Scott, Ruth Morse, Bertha Hoffman, Mabel Forman, Florence Wendelken, Allie Gantert, Angela Hart, Ethel Colon, May Bunker, Mabel A. Moore, Lulu O'Connell, Kathleen Thompson, Louise Bancroft, Pauline Oberdorfer, Ada E. Y. Garrison, Margaret Peck, Ellen McDowell, Pauline Lichtenstein, Estelle Salz, Minnie Eckstein, Frances G. Goldstone, Maude R. Irving, Josie Pinkham, Cora Hollingsworth.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 69, 125 West Fifty-fourth Street—Lida D. White, Mary Furey, Elizabeth G Burke, Vera B. de Cordova, Mary A. Hauser, Frances H. Grumman, Rose L. Brady, Mary E. Corbett, Eleanore G. Muller, Marguerite Pitkin, Claire W. Flynn, Frances V. Shields, Carrie M. Maye, Julia D. Clock, Marguerite G. R. Lawlor, Mary E. Junker, Jennie M. Petit, Flora E. Heller.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 71, 188 Seventh Street—Francesca Juana Miles, Lillie M. Bourscheidt, Sarah Herskowitz, Ethel Liplich.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 72, Lexington Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth Streets—Bertha Schutetze, Annie M. McRoberts, Ruth S. Johnson, Bertha L. Lisner, Dora Brand, Minnie Boulgar, Sophie Coleman, Rita Schlichter, Mary Agnes Kearney, Yella Ehrsam.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 73, 209 East Forty-sixth Street—Katherine E. E. O'Connell, Johanna C. Walton, Mary V. Clancy, Julia B. Hilton.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 76, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street—Ida V. Neilson, Millie Sussman, May R. Mulvany, Elsie Kannenberg, Portia Creed, Alice M. Leining, Hattie Linkle, Tillie E. Hein, Rose Delson, Mamie Gluck, Romelia Simon, Lizzie Kramer, Anna V. Sullivan, Lizzie Smith, Lizzie Hesse, Ella R. Murphy, Clarisse Sichel, Annie Goldberg, Annie Steffens, Amy Jaeger, Sadie Libman, Lillie Brockman, Hattie Rubenstein, Clara Friedenbelt, Sadie E. O. Meyer, Essie Lauterbach, Gertrude Schindler, May Siegel, May E. Coles, Fanny Marks, Bella Vogel, Jennie Weller, Amy Gunsberg, Bessie Mossel, May Clark, Beatrix Keeping, Ida Ridley, Olga Tode, Florence Shields, Musette Dexter, Frances Grandin, Lucy Reed, Josephine Ahern, Anna Jane Spotten, Ida Ralsbeck, Gertrude Fisher, Jessie Kluyf.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 77, First Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street—Zlotte Tekulsky, Bertha F. Meinken, Maude Kilpatrick, Henriette Specht, Bertha R. Blascow, Alice M. Browning, Marguerite J. Flynn, Isabel M. Mulvey, Hannah H. Gotthelf, Rose V. Knelb, Ernestine Kuhns, Dora Oppenheimer, Jeanette Frank, Annie Isaacs, Amy M. Williamson, Bella Mayer, Lucy C. Neumer, Isabel Meany, Elinor V. Shortell, Minnie Hutchinson, Amy D. H. Muller, Helen R. Bower, Ida H. Bruning, Emma Yankauer, Anastasia McGuiness, Rosetta McLaughlin, Amy Hammond, Elsa Deutsch, Frances Nussbaum, Jeanette J. Leibell, Cornelia Elisa Strasburg.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 78, 362 Pleasant Avenue—Hermine Anna Heidgerd, Mabel F. Hearn, Anna T. Aguero, Catherine A. Ryan, Agnes Maud Constable, Estelle Viola Simon, Fannie Shaskan, Florence M. Lee, Maria Grace Smith.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 84, 430 West Fiftieth Street—Daisy Barbor, Katherine Jordan Manley, Josephine Loretta Quirk, Nellie Veronica Walsh, Adelaide Frisbie, Elizabeth V. McGiveny, Martha M. Bowen.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 85, 735 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street—Lulu M. Smith, Mamie H. Payen, Lulu E. Beller.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 87, Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.—Nannie Kirkman, Anna L. Cook, Mabel F. Morris, Adele Bildersee, Mary Crotty, Rachel R. Hayden, Louise Hardenbrook, Corinne Link, Fannie Glasel, Emma H. Barry.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 88, 300 Rivington Street—Josephine Monahan, Gertrude Lefkowitz, Dora Bleich, Ella Gross, Laura Kraus, Jennie Friedman, Ida Reissman, Agatha Bradley, Martha Schunkewitz, Henrietta Thomsen, Louisa Boesiger, Jennie November, Lena Gottfried, Amy Rheinlander, Louisa Wohlstetter.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 90, Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street.—Estelle Martling Dawson, Josephine Evelyn Fletcher, Grace Millard French, Eleanor Hunt Smith, Jeannette Veronica Smith, Constance Delmar, Ada Billinghelmer, Pearl Felton, Rose Hauptman, Leontine Marie Gridelly, Augusta Feltner, Lucilla Thurlow Campbell, Florence Banse, Gertrude Ella Bostwick.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 92, 154 Broome Street—Jennie Benjamin, Sadie Hastings, Ida Silbert.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 93, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street—Harriet W. Forbes, Ida M. Grosswith, Carrie Morgenstern, Phoebe Miers, Ora Rutherford, Martha Thompson, Fanny P. Schumacher, Fannie Sherered Heath, Charlotte T. Anderson, Irene Cooper.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 97, Washington Avenue—Amelia Garner Pearsall.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 98, Park Avenue, (Thirty-fifth District)—Carrie Louise Klovess.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 102, Main and Orchard Streets—Mary E. Hoch.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 103, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street—Mabel G. Conway, Florence V. Mennie, Helen D. McCarthy, Bessie M. Middlebrook.

Two names were missing from the grammar school list of successful candidates. The examination numbers of these two were 1,337 and 1,339.

The successful candidates from private schools were Edith Furchgott, Therese Z. Blum, Mary Owens, Mary M. Flood, Anna E. McDermott, Carolyn Chilvers, Agnes McCann, Mabel Brayton, Anna Monahan, Julia Valenti, Julia Burns, Mary Quinn, Teresa Hunt, Sadie Levin, Kate Mackey, Cecilia A. Molloy, Jennie Berkowitz, and Mary L. Corbett.

The successful candidates from the training department of the Normal College were:

Sophie Moeller, Florence Gertrude Strouse, Nina Diadamia Gage, Grace Hazel Marks, Edith Berrell Fettretch, Marie Meltzer, Julia Stein, Fannibelle Leland, Elsie Davidson, Ethel Siesfeld, Adele Maximilian Kahn, Myrtle Hemstreet, Florence Sichel, Adelaide Jacobs, Anna J. A. Von Schuckmann, Hannah Joseph, Flora Goodkind, Louise Lauriston Hard, Florence Elsa Grinberg, Marguerite Houghton, Madeline Dinkespiel, Roberta C. Claus, Alexandra N. Bjerring, Florence Hager Neidling, Amy Weiller, Cora Held, Beatrice Livingston, Amy Adelaide Somborn, Ray Adelaide De Fury, Meta Moonelis, Eleonore Hood, Florence Jennie Bohm, Isabel Hecht, Ruth Beit Hawes, Florence Heller, Helen Weiller, Hilda Adler, Olga Ritzer, Anna Mabel Evans, Bessie Simons, Marion Washburn, Pessie Springer, Alice Benedict Bristow, Florence Clark, Marjie Weston, Blanche Stern, Celeste Steuerman.

Tinker Caught an Owl.

While painting the railing around the Greeley statue yesterday morning Frederick Coots, a tinker, in the employ of the Park Department, noticed an owl perched high up on the famous editor's head. It seemed to concentrate its gaze directly on Coots to the exclusion of the crowd, which quickly gathered around the statue. Coots walked up to the statue and attempted to catch the bird, but it showed fight and made for the tinker's face. It was beaten back, however, and settled down for rest on a grass plot in the park. Coots immediately took off his coat, swooped down on the bird, and made it prisoner, but not before his hands were badly scratched and bitten by the struggling bird. The raptor then took his prisoner to the menagerie, where Superintendent Smith pronounced it a fine specimen of the horned owl.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BOSTON, June 21.—James Field, aged forty-five, of Plymouth, Mass., was killed by falling down a flight of stairs here to-day.

PATERSON, N. J., June 21.—Ground for the new County Court House was broken this morning. It is expected two years will be occupied in erecting the building.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., June 21.—The house of Owen O'Rourke was burned to-day, and the three-year-old son of O'Rourke perished in the flames. He and his wife and two other children escaped.

PATERSON, N. J., June 21.—During the absence of Henry C. Hurrtoon and his wife at church last night, burglars broke into their residence, at 254 Hamilton Avenue, and stole $700 worth of diamonds.

FRESNO, Oal., June 21.—The Pleasanton Hotel was fired in three places Saturday evening. Walter Furnish was arrested last evening, charged with the crime. He belongs to one of the best families in the city.

BELVIDERE, N. J., June 21.—George W. Lundy, farmer and member of the Friends' Society, committed suicide yesterday, shooting himself at his home in Johnsonburg. He had become deranged through ill-health.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 21.—The steamer Keemun, from Glasgow to Montreal, broke her tail shaft and burst a steam pipe while in mid-ocean. Mitchell, the fireman, was terribly scalded, and died of his injuries. The vessel was towed into port to-day by the steamer Lake Winnipeg.

PATERSON, N. J., June 21.—The body of an unknown man was found to-day hanging to a tree on the farm of Jacob Rodgers of Oakland, a small village seven miles north of Paterson. The suicide was well dressed, and had a new silver watch, but nothing else by which he could be identified.

Hood's Pills

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveler's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25c.

YALE MEN ON THE HUDSON

Their Good Form Gives Promise of a Great Race at Poughkeepsie on Friday.

VICTORS WILL HAVE TO WORK

"Bob" Cook Displays the New Stroke He Learned in England—Harvard Confident and on Form Should Win — Cornell Crew Looks Light.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 21.—Yale's crews have been seen here, and everyone now agrees that there will be a boat race on Friday. The victors will have to work for their victory, and the defeated crews will not be disgraced. The Yale men have created a very favorable impression, and the experts are all at sea trying to pick the winners of this week's races.

There are twenty men in the Yale party, and with them is "Bob" Cook. They arrived on the Peerless last night, and at once went to their quarters, the Stuyvesant

Wanamaker's

A NEGLIGEE SHIRT FOR HALF A DOLLAR

Not many—perhaps a trifle over four hundred dozen—too many if they were not made of cheviot, zephyr, madras, and percale, but being the dollar quality and two dollar finish, all for fifty cents, makes us wish we had ten thousand of them. They will sell to the man who looks at them, and quicker to the woman, because she knows better than any man their real worth. A few more shirts always handy to have.

Soft bosoms, white neck and wrist-bands.
Stiff bosoms, detached cuffs.
Laundered, collars and cuffs detached; also cuffs attached, collars detached.

This year's Continental Bicycle at $45 has made a great commotion. When we found that our makers were already storing away the 1898 Bicycles we accepted delivery, and compelled reduction on this year's goods. Five good dollars in the pocket on each of '97's splendid Wheels—*as long as any of them remain*. No rider has a fear while in the saddle of a Continental.

1897 CONTINENTAL, $45.
1898 CONTINENTAL, $50. CONTINENTAL TANDEM, $90.
1897 CONTINENT, $33. WISSAHICKON TANDEM, $75.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

FAST WORK ON TARIFF BILL

Believed in the Senate that Consideration of the Measure Will Be Completed Soon.

WOOL SCHEDULE GOES OVER

It Will Be Taken Up To-day if the Republicans Come to an Agreement on Rates—Silk and Leather Schedules Also Laid Aside.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Senate made great progress to-day on the Tariff bill. It is now believed that the consideration of the measure will be completed within a few days.

As soon as the Senate opened to-day Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) in charge of the Tariff bill, asked consent that the wool schedule go over until to-morrow, and that the Senate proceed with schedule M., relating to pulp, paper, and books. There was a whispered conference between Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) and Mr. Allison, and no objection being made the consideration of the paper schedule proceeded.

On motion of Mr. Allison paragraph 392 was amended so as to read: "Printing paper, unsized, sized, or glued, suitable only for books and newspapers, 15 per cent. ad valorem, provided that no such paper shall pay a less rate of duty than 3-10 of 1 cent a pound." The proviso is a new feature.

In paragraph 393, relating to papers known as copying papers, &c., a new committee amendment was inserted, including "bibulous paper." The rate of the committee amendment on these papers weighing over six pounds and not over ten pounds to the ream, and letter copying books, whether wholly or partly manufactured, was changed from 3 cents a pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem to 5 cents a pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Surface-coated papers went over at the request of Mr. Allison.

The committee amendment, striking out Paragraph 395, relating to envelopes, was agreed to. It was also voted to strike out the several paragraphs substituted by the committee on various classes of manufactured paper, viz.: 395, (a,) lithographic prints from stone, &c.; 395, (b,) writing, letter, note paper, &c.; 395, (c,) paper hangings, &c.; 395, (d,) books of all kinds not specially provided for.

On Paragraph 395, (e) relating to envelopes, plain, 25 per cent., if bordered, &c., 30 per cent., a new committee provision was added as follows: "If made from tissue, parchment paper 35 per cent. ad valorem." A new committee paragraph was added to be known as 395, (f,) providing: "Photograph, autograph, and scrap albums, 35 per cent. ad valorem."

Playing cards, (398,) 20 cents per pack and 20 per cent. ad valorem, was agreed to as reported; also 399, manufactured paper not otherwise provided for, 35 per cent. ad valorem. This concluded the paper schedule, which had been covered within thirty-five minutes.

Schedule N—Sundries.

In Schedule N, sundries, Paragraphs 400, beads of all kinds; 401, braids, &c.; 402, hairbrushes, and 402½, bristles, &c., were agreed to as reported.

The paragraphs relating to button and button forms were changed in some features of phraseology. A new paragraph, to be known as 402¾, was agreed to, providing duties on trousers buckles, varying from 5 cents to 15 cents per 100, according to grade, and a uniform ad valorem of 15 per cent.

In the paragraph on buttons of various kinds, the clause referring to buttons of bone was made to include "steel trousers buttons," at one-fourth cent per line per gross.

The coal paragraph went over at the request of Mr. Allison.

The paragraph on corks was amended on motion of Mr. Allison, making manufactured corks over three-quarters of an inch in diameter 15 cents per pound; three-quarters of an inch and less in diameter, 25 cents pe. pound.

Paragraphs 407 to 412, inclusive, were agreed to as reported.

Matches caused something of a contest. Mr. Allison moved to disagree to the committee amendment of 20 per cent. ad valorem, and to agree to the House rates, with changes making the rate 8 cents per gross boxes, in place of 10¾ cents per 1,000 when imported in bulk, in place of 1 cent. Mr Vest and Mr. Gray opposed the rates, the latter stating that the business was enormously profitable.

Mr. Allison explained that the change from ad valorem to specific was made on the recommendation of Treasury experts, and that the rates in part offset the advance on the raw materials, including lumber.

In response to the suggestion of a Match Trust, Mr. Allison stated there were thirty to thirty-five independent match companies. He said one of the concerns had recently established a factory in Liverpool, and if the business was to be retained in this country the rates proposed must be given as a means of sustaining the American industry.

A Letter About Matches.

In reply Mr. Smith (N. J.) stated that he had a letter from the proprietor of a large match concern at Camden, N. J., saying no increase of duty was desired, and that the increase was in the interest of the Diamond Match Trust.

Mr. Allison responded by reading from the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee, showing that the match factories at Camden, except the one quoted by Mr. Smith, desired increased rates. He said it was evident there was a division on the match question in New Jersey.

The changes proposed by Mr. Allison were agreed to, and Mr. White (California) then moved to substitute 20 per cent. ad valorem; rejected—20 to 26.

On Paragraph 414, percussion caps, &c., Mr. Vest moved to reduce the rate on blasting caps from $2.30 to $2.07 (the Wilson rate) per 1,000 caps; rejected.

Mr. Pettigrew moved to add a clause fixing the rate on safety fuses at 10 per cent. He said these fuses were used in mining operations, and that the article was controlled by a trust. He submitted letters and statements, showing the extent of the alleged Fuse Trust and its division of territory. Its purpose, he said, was to plunder the country. Mr. Pettigrew said he proposed to place Senators from the mining States on record, to see if they favored giving this bonus to the trust as against the miners.

Mr. Wilson (Washington) remarked that the mining company and not the miner paid for the fuse. Mr. Pettigrew answered that thousands of miners in the mountains were compelled to buy their own fuses.

Mr. Teller (Col.) supported Mr. Pettigrew's contention, saying that a large amount of the mining, particularly in silver and gold, was done by individual miners. He felt that the committee had not heard from the individuals, but only from the trust, if any evidence had been presented. Mr. Teller said he doubted whether the framers of the bill had proceeded on the lines of protection or of revenue, but certainly there was nothing in the item to aid any one but the trust.

The mining industry was willing to bear its just share as a means of protecting American industry and equalizing the differences in labor standards here and abroad, but it was not willing to contribute to the profits of a trust. If this was a revenue tax it should not be imposed on the poor man's fuse. Mr. Teller asked the committee to state what justification, from the standpoint of protection, there was for the rate on fuses.

Platt Makes Light of "Trusts."

Mr. Platt, (Conn.,) who, with Mr. Allison, is in charge of the bill, said this was "the most remarkable tempest in a teapot" he had ever witnessed. All that seemed necessary to get a duty lowered was to present some newspaper clipping declaring that a trust existed. He did not know whether there was a trust or not, but he urged that the rate on fuses, which would come under the general "basket clause" of 35 to 45 per cent., was a just one.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Teller remarked that he would have some other questions to ask the committee before the bill was completed.

The vote on the Pettigrew amendment was yeas, 24; nays, 24; a tie, and the Vice President declared the amendment lost. Messrs. Mantle, Pettigrew, Stewart, and Teller, silver Republicans, voted in the affirmative with the Democrats.

Feathers and downs went over at the request of Mr. Allison.

The succeeding paragraphs (416 to 423) were agreed to as reported except 420, which was changed on motion of Mr. Allison, making hair, curled for beds, and hair drawn or cleaned, 10 per cent.

The paragraph relating to jewelry, precious stones, &c., was agreed to as reported, at 60 per cent.

The paragraph on diamonds and other precious stones went over at the request of Mr. Allison. The paragraph relating to pearls in their natural state was changed to include "half pearls," and was agreed to as reported.

This brought the Senate to the leather paragraphs. The first paragraph, on hides, went over at the request of Mr. Allison. The next paragraph, on manufactured leather, was entered upon, but Mr. Vest said it should be laid over on the treatment of hides, and Mr. Smith (N. J.) asked that it go over. This was agreed to.

In this connection Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) asked Mr. Allison what the committee proposed doing on hides.

Mr. Allison responded that he had asked that hides go over in order to reach an understanding as to whether the rate was to be ad valorem or specific. So far as he knew, he added, the committee intended to ask the Senate to retain the duty on hides, either ad valorem or specific.

Mr. Stewart (Nevada) remarked that he hoped the rate, whatever it was, would be enough to amount to something, to which Mr. Allison jocularly remarked that he "hoped so, too."

Mr. Allen suggested that any material changes should not be brought in at the eleventh hour.

"If there is any eleventh hour," answered Mr. Allison, "the committee will stand where it is now."

All paragraphs relating to gloves went over at the request of Mr. Allison.

Paragraphs 436 to 443, covering harness, manufactures of amber, &c., bone, masks, matting made of cocoa fibre or rattan, and musical instruments were agreed to as reported, the amber paragraph being changed to include spar and cork.

Paragraphs 443 to 445, inclusive, went over. They include paintings, pencils of, paper or wood, leaded. The paragraphs relating to pencil lead, photographic dry plates, pipes, and smokers' articles, and plows were agreed to as reported.

The paragraph on ploughs and other agricultural implements, 20 per cent., brought on a brief contest, Mr. Vest and Mr. White criticising the committee's action. In this connection, Mr. Allison stated that the assertion by Mr. Vest during previous debates that the American factories were selling goods abroad cheaper than at home had been disproved, to which statement Mr. Vest demurred, saying his position was amply upheld.

Mr. Vest moved to strike out the paragraph leaving these articles on the free list; rejected—24 to 29.

The succeeding paragraphs—hatters' plush, umbrellas, and waste—were agreed to as reported, motions by Mr. Vest and Mr. White to substitute the Wilson rates being disagreed to without division.

Take Up the Free List.

This brought the Senate to the free list, all of the customs features of the bill having been either considered or passed over. This apparent progress was offset, however, by the fact that the wool, silk, and leather schedules, and the paragraph on gloves had gone over during the day, while several other features of the customs portion of the bill had gone over at previous stages of the debate.

Mr. Bacon (Ga.) offered an amendment to be urged later, placing cotton ties on the free list.

Mr. White suggested that it was not advisable to go on with the free list, unless paragraphs could be reconsidered in case they were affected by changes on wool, leather, or other articles on the dutiable list. Mr. Allison assented to this arrangement.

Mr. Morgan (Ala.) interposed an objection, however, saying he would not consent to going on with the free list until the dutiable list was completed. He expressed his profound sympathy for Mr. Allison in having to adopt the hurried programme required by the caucus.

Mr. Allison insisted that the consideration of the free list ought to go on. He explained the parliamentary status of the bill, which would permit any Senator to present amendments at later stages and after the bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate to demand a vote on any amendment.

Mr. Morgan assented on this explanation that the consideration of the free list proceed.

The first paragraph was left blank as to the date when the exemptions from the duty shall go into effect.

Acids (452) went over at Mr. Allison's request; also alizarin, (456.) A paragraph (453½) was agreed to on motion of Mr. White, (Cal.,) placing antitoxine on the free list.

The paragraph relating to animals admitted free for breeding purposes was changed on motion of Mr. Chilton of Texas to provide that the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury that the pure breeds coming under the free list.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) gave notice of a further amendment that animals straying across the boundary may be brought back. Mr. Jones also gave notice of a new paragraph (473½) placing cotton bagging and other coverings for cotton on the free list. It went over for future consideration.

On binding twine Mr. White moved to substitute the Wilson law provision—rejected.

Provisions as to Books.

Among the provisions agreed to were those (480a to 486f) admitting free books, &c., in print more than twenty years; books in foreign languages, books, &c., not more than two in number for the use of religious, scientific, and like purposes; books and library effects of persons abroad, and books for the Library of Congress.

Mr. Bacon moved to put on the free list cotton ties of iron and steel, saying assurances had been given by Mr. Allison that cotton ties and binding twine would be similarly treated. There was some dispute as to the assurances, and the amendment went over.

Mr. Pettus stated amid laughter that his recollection of the assurances given by Mr. Allison was that the latter declined to have "a hook put into his mouth."

Mr. Allison proposed a new paragraph (534½) admitting free of duty fence posts. It went over at Mr. Burrows's request.

Mr. Vest moved a new paragraph making free of duty floor mattings of straw, including what is commonly known as Chinese matting. It went over.

Vegetable ivory was added to the free list.

Mr. Vest moved to add iron ore to the free list. It went over at Mr. Allison's request.

The committee paragraph admitting free philosophical and scientific apparatus for scientific and like use was agreed to.

Mr. Stewart moved to add cyanide of potassium to the free list; postponed.

Paragraph 650, including tea, went over.

The committee paragraphs admitting free works of art, &c., for exhibition purposes were agreed to.

The following paragraphs of the free list went over: Articles returned after being exported, (470;) bauxite, (476½;) coal stores of American vessels, (504;) coal tar, &c., (505;) diamonds and other precious stones in the rough, (525;) emery ore, (530;) farina, (532;) fence posts, (534½;) fish caught in the great lakes, (535½;) floor matting, (537½;) grease, (546;) hides, (550;) indigo, (558;) chloride of lime, (578;) manganese, (584;) ores, (605;) paintings and statuary, (606½;) plaster rock, (615;) potash, (619;) regalia, (622½;) seeds, (628;) skins, (636½;) tea and tea plants, (650;) wearing apparel and personal effects of persons arriving in the United States, (666;) logs and timber, (668.)

With the foregoing exceptions and changes the entire free list was agreed to as reported.

Mr. Allison returned to the dutiable list to insert a new paragraph covering textile designs, at 30 per cent. ad valorem. It was now 5 o'clock, and the bill was laid aside, the day's work having covered Pages 135 to 190 inclusive.

After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

WOOL SCHEDULE ARRANGED.

Senate Finance Committee's Conclusions Not Entirely Satisfactory to High Tariff Advocates.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Senate Finance Committee has practically reached a conclusion on the wool schedule of the Tariff bill, but it will not be officially announced until to-morrow. It was on this account that the wool schedule was passed over when reached in the Senate to-day.

The delay is due to the absence from the city of Senator Quay, who is opposed to the increase proposed on carpet wools, which it is believed would be injurious to the interests of the numerous carpet manufacturers in Pennsylvania. Mr. Quay is expected to return to-morrow and to make a protest, but it now looks as if the rates agreed upon would be reported. He may, however, secure some modification which will insure the use of wools imported as carpet wools purely for that purpose. The complaint of the wool men is that much of the wool now imported as carpet wool is used for other purposes.

Following are the rates which the Finance Committee has indicated a willingness to grant: First class, 10 cents per pound; second class, 11 cents; third class, if worth over 10 cents per pound, 7 cents; if worth less than 10 cents, 4 cents. These rates are not entirely satisfactory to the advocates of high wool tariffs, but there is reason to believe that they will be accepted.

The rate is 1 cent less on both first and second class wools than that allowed in the House bill, but the provision made for third-class wool is so much more satisfactory than that made by the House that they are inclined to congratulate themselves upon the result of their agitation and to leave the matter where these figures place it.

It is now believed that a caucus on the wool subject will be unnecessary on account of the prospect of a general acceptance of the committee's proposition.

THE HOUSE PASSES A BILL.

It Appropriates $100,000 for the Repair of Dry Dock No. 3, Brooklyn Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—After the approval of the Journal in the House to-day a special order was adopted providing for the consideration of a bill appropriating $100,000 for the repair of Dry Dock No. 3 at the New York Navy Yard.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.,) explained the necessity for the appropriation, saying that leaks had appeared which threatened the collapse of the dock. Immediate measures to repair the damage, he said, were necessary.

In answer to an inquiry by Mr. Sayres (Dem., Texas,) Mr. Boutelle said that Dock No. 3 had been completed within the last year. The injury probably had been done by powerful dredging machinery or by the prows of vessels. The accident, he said, should not be made the basis for adverse criticism of the construction of the dock.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) suggested that the matter had not been considered by the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) said this dock was the only dock on the Atlantic coast where a large battleship could be repaired. He thought the trouble had its origin in the fact that it was built of timber instead of stone.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) believed that some one was in fault, either the contractor or the supervising officers. The responsibility for the leak should be fixed.

The bill was passed—114 to 12.

Mr. Latimer (Dem., S. C.) asked unanimous consent to have considered a bill declaring a State capable of entirely controlling the liquor traffic.

This, Mr. W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.) said, was an outgrowth of a local fight in South Carolina, in which the courts had made a decision, and was not a proper matter for consideration by the House. He objected to its consideration.

Mr. Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, presented a favorable report on a joint resolution providing that foreign exhibitors at the Omaha Exposition in 1898 may bring to this country laborers to prepare and have charge of exhibits. Two amendments provide that the Secretary of the Treasury shall fix the number of laborers to enter the country and that they shall leave the United States within three months from the termination of the exposition.

After the presentation of this report the House, at 1:05 o'clock, adjourned until Thursday.

Sandy Hook Sea Wall Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Representative Pitney of New Jersey submitted a resolution in the House to-day making a special order the consideration of a resolution appropriating $75,000 for the construction of a sea wall at Sandy Hook, N. J.

Minneapolis and Cincinnati Homeward Bound.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Minneapolis and the Cincinnati, both lately attached to the European squadron, started for home to-day from Gibraltar. The Minneapolis will make the entire trip from Gibraltar to Philadelphia, where she is to be laid up out of commission, without stopping at any port en route, a good test of her endurance at sea. The Cincinnati will touch at the Azores on her way to New York.

New Hotel in Albany.

ALBANY, June 21.—There was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day the Albany Hotel Corporation, with a capital stock of $200,000. The company proposes to erect a new hotel in this city. The Directors are Frank Russell of Pittsfield, Harry M. Clark of Niagara Falls, Myron J. Canady, James Ten Eyck, and E. Clark King of Albany.

Grain-O is a healthful table drink for old and young. Tastes and looks like coffee.—Adv.

NAMES SENT TO THE SENATE.

Commissioners to Revise and Codify the Criminal Laws and a Consul General to Halifax.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Consul General at Halifax—JOHN G. FOSTER of Vermont.

Consul at Callao, Peru—WILLIAM B. DICKEY of Louisiana.

Collector of Customs, District of Alaska—JOSEPH W. IVEY of Oregon.

An Assistant Surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service—HOWARD C. RUSSELL of Connecticut.

Commissioners to Revise and Codify the Criminal Laws of the United States—ALBERT C. THOMPSON of Ohio, ALEXANDER C. BOTKIN of Montana, and DAVID B. CULBERSON of Texas.

Navy—Commodore Edmund O. Matthews, to be Rear Admiral; Captain and Assistant Quartermaster R. S. Collum, to be Major and Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps; First Lieut. Thomas C. Prince, to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

War—First Lieut. Herbert Deakyne, Corps of Engineers, to be a member of the California Débris Commission. List of cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, for appointment as additional Second Lieutenants in the Army of the United States.

Postmasters: New York—Frederick W. Clemon, Palmyra.

California—Wilfred H. Montague, San Francisco.

The Commissioners on Penal Laws.

The Commissioners to codify the penal laws of the United States appointed to-day will each draw a salary of $5,000 per annum during the time they are engaged on the work. The commission is composed of two Republicans and one Democrat. Mr. Thompson is from the Portsmouth (Ohio) District, and has been active in Republican politics for many years. Mr. Botkin was a member of the Republican National Committee from Montana for four years, and refused to leave the party in the last election. Mr. Culberson, up to March 4, was a member of Congress, having represented his district continuously for twenty-two years. He was recognized as one of the leading lawyers of that body, and when the Democrats were in the majority, he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. There was a warm friendship between Mr. Culberson and Speaker Reed, and had Mr. Culberson been in Washington when Mr. Reed was elected Speaker, in the Fifty-fourth Congress, he would have been selected by Mr. Reed to administer the oath of office.

Wants an Office at Syracuse.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Richard Brothers has made application for appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue at Syracuse, N. Y.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Athol, Duncan Everts; Central Valley, W. M. Gildersleeve; Gilboa, A. S. Thomas; Hermitage, G. D. Butler; Livingstonville, M. A. Losee; Morrisonville, A. L. Wood; North Pharsalia, E. A. Ball; Oxbow, William Ridsdale; Summit, T. H. Ferguson; West Barre, A. J. Bishop; West Fulton, Irving Reynolds.

New Jersey—High Bridge, W. G. Simpson; Hamden, Theodore Fowler; Landisville, S. W. Stanpille; Lumberton, L. H. Whitacre; Marksborough, M. R. Lanning.

BROKER SEYMOUR NOT GUILTY.

Acquitted of Contempt for Not Answering in the Senate's Sugar Inquiry—Macartney's Trial.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Judge Bradley this morning instructed the jury to acquit Broker Allen L. Seymour of New York, on trial for alleged contempt of the Senate Sugar Trust investigating Committee.

The specific question Mr. Seymour declined to answer was: "Have you any knowledge of any purchase or sale through the agency of your house or otherwise of so-called sugar stock by any United States Senators during the last Winter or Spring?"

He also declined to answer a similar question as to whether he had executed any order for the purchase or sale of sugar stock, directly or indirectly, for Senator Camden of West Virginia. Judge Jere Wilson of this city appeared for Mr. Seymour. It developed in the course of the testimony that Mr. Seymour, like Mr. Edwards, was summoned by telegraph. As soon as the State closed, Judge Wilson moved that an acquital be ordered on the ground that there was no evidence that the defendant had been legally summoned. District Attorney Davis pointed out that there was a difference between the case of Mr. Edwards and Mr. Seymour. Both accepted summons by telegraph, but in the former case no subpoena was issued, while in the latter one was issued and placed in the hands of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate for service.

Before the motion was argued, some of the witnesses were cross-examined, and it developed that the day after Mr. Seymour's refusal to answer the committee's questions he made a statement before the committee in which he said that, in justice to all the Senators, he desired to state that he had not purchased or sold sugar stock for any of them. The next day he went before the committee and asked to withdraw that testimony on account of errors, which errors he declined to point out. Thereupon, on motion of Senator Davis, he was certified to the Grand Jury for contumacy. After the motion had been argued, Judge Bradley asked District Attorney Davis if, leaving the question of service out of consideration, there was anything in the case upon which the jury could be asked to return a verdict of guilty.

"Frankly," replied Mr. Davis, "I do not think there is."

Judge Bradley thereupon sustained the motion, and by his direction the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The trial of John W. Macartney, a Washington broker, and the last of the witnesses indicted, opened in the afternoon. Mr. Macartney, like Mr. Seymour, was asked by the Senate Investigating Committee whether any United States Senator, during the pendency of the Tariff bill of 1894, had dealt in sugar stock through his firm. He declined to answer. He was then asked whether any clerks to Senators had speculated through his firm. "I must decline to answer," he replied, "not because they ever did, but because of the principle involved."

The testimony showed that, in the case of Mr. Macartney, unlike that of Mr. Seymour, the defendant was subpoenaed and personally accepted service. The testimony further showed that the examination of Mr. Macartney was conducted by Senator Allen. When the Government rested its case, the defendant's counsel moved for an acquittal on the ground that the questions asked were individual, not committee questions, and that the committee did not insist upon replies to them.

At the conclusion of the arguments, Judge Bradley took the motion under advisement, and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

MILLIONS OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Estimates for Next Year Presented to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip to-day advised the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the probable requirements of the Post Office Department for stamps during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. These estimates, based upon the number used in previous years, are as follows: Ordinary stamps, 3,444,167,000; newspaper and periodical stamps, 6,462,000; postage due stamps, 21,168,000.

Of the ordinary stamps two and a half billions are of the two-cent denomination and five millions are of the ten-cent special-delivery series. As compared with the requirements for the present year, these estimates are an increase of about 295,000,000 in the number of ordinary stamps, an increase of 770,000 in the special-delivery variety, an increase of 962,000 in those for newspapers and periodicals, and a decrease of 832,000 in the postage due series.

SHERMAN TO STAY IN OFFICE.

Senator Hanna Denies the Stories About His Retirement.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 21.—Senator Hanna emphatically says that John Sherman will continue to be the Secretary of State. "There is absolutely no truth in the stories which are being circulated that he is to retire to make room for Judge Day of Canton," said he.

INDIA'S PLAGUE AND FAMINE

Their Horrors Described by the Rev. Robert P. Wilder, Missionary at Poona.

GOVERNMENT AID CAME LATE

Two Kinds of the Disease, and Both Deadly—Natives Dying by Hundreds of Hunger—Overseers Stealing the Supplies.

The Atlantic Transport Line steamship Massachusetts, which reached port from London yesterday, brought with her Robert P. Wilder, the American Presbyterian missionary at Poona, India; his mother, Mrs. R. G. Wilder, and his sister, Miss Grace Wilder of the mission station at Kolhapur. Mr. Wilder, who is a Princeton graduate of 1886, has devoted his efforts in India to working among the student classes, and will represent that country at the World's Students' Christian Federation, to be held at Northfield, Mass., from July 5 to 10.

Mr. Wilder is at the St. Denis Hotel. He told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, who called on him there, that the plague is abating in India, but the famine is at its height. "The plague has been as bad in Poona, in proportion to its size," he said, "as in Bombay, where 11,000 have died, but it is lessening. It moves in a line, like a cyclone, and was traveling northwest when I left, in March. None of the people in a city through which the plague passes will get it unless they are in the plague belt, or some one who has taken the malady carries it across to another quarter. It originated, no one knows how, in an airy house in Bombay, on a wide street. The conditions of the building were far more sanitary than thousands of others.

"A Calcutta doctor who looked at it said, 'Well, if the plague can start in a house like that, what will it do when it strikes Calcutta?' One cause of the spread of the disease among the natives is said to be their practice of walking barefoot, for even inspects transmit it. A friend of mine entered a house where a plague patient had died to get some of the soil for analysis. The Government officials refused to let him have it. Receiving permission to 'disinfect' it, he threw some sugar on it, and afterward took up the sugar, together with some ants which had collected there, in his handkerchief and carried them off. Every one of those ants took a plague microbe with it.

"There are two kinds of the disease—the bubonic, in which the buboes, or bulbs, swell out on the body, and another marked only by very high fever. There is no cure for them. Good nursing and a strong constitution are about all that will pull a patient through. There are three crises in the attack—on the third, sixth, and ninth days. If you survive the ninth day you are pretty safe.

"But the famine is the great thing there now. This morning I got a letter saying that the people were dying by hundreds. It is hard to know how to help them, as they have no seed to sow, even if rains come, and their plowing oxen have died. There is plenty of grain in India, but the bunyahs or merchants have it stored up in hidden pits and won't sell it except at ruinous prices. Some have thought that a cause of plague was the putting on the market of grain twenty years old. The Government made a great mistake in not beginning their aid earlier.

"The trouble is with the native overseers, who rob the people frightfully. They are paid in proportion to the number of people they feed, and mix earth in the grain to make their supplies go a longer way. I know of one man who got grain to distribute free and sold it at auction. The people are mere skeletons, living on roots, and grass, and leaves, and glad to get them. Their troubles have bred queer ideas in them. Some of them think Queen Victoria has sent the plague in revenge for the daubing of her statute in Bombay. Many of them refuse to go to the segregation hospitals, because they think it is the intention of the Government to put them out of the way when it gets them there. In some cases they have actually shut up their houses with dead bodies in them, and searching parties have been organized to unearth the corpses. The money relief offered hitherto for the distress in India is merely a drop in the bucket."

Thomas Cook & Son, the bankers, received $40,000 yesterday from The Christian Herald for the famine-stricken people of India. The money will be forwarded, free of charge, by cable, to Bishop James M. Thoburn, the Chairman of the Interdenominational Distributing Committee. Thus far $100,000 has been cabled. The fund for the suffering has reached $180,000. Next week $40,000 more will be cabled, and it is expected that the amount in a short time will reach $200,000.

MRS. BLACK RETURNS A FAVOR.

Mrs. Russell Assisted the Governor's Wife, and Her Husband Will Be Rewarded.

ALBANY, June 21.—Another case of the petticoat in politics has come to light in Rensselaer County. It seems that a year ago one of the leading Republican candidates for Assembly in the Third District was Harry Bates. He was called to Troy early in the campaign by the then Congressman Black, and asked to step aside for one year, that George W. Anderson of Schodack might be selected to represent the Third District. At the same time Mr. Black promised Mr. Bates that he should have the nomination next Fall. Mr. Bates gracefully retired, and threw all his energies in the canvass of Mr. Anderson, who was elected.

He then did what he could to bring about the incorporation of the village of Greenbush, where he resides, and surrounding territory into the present City of Rensselaer. This he did to strengthen the hold Republicans have in the Third District.

It seems now, after Mr. Bates has arranged all his plans, and given up much of the work that he formerly did, in anticipation of the nomination, that he must step down and out to give way to Michael Russell, a grocer in the Fifth Ward of Troy.

Mrs. Russell was one of the ladies who assisted Mrs. Black in receiving last New Year's Day, and in recognition of her services Mrs. Black has promised to make Mrs. Russell's husband an Assemblyman. Gov. Black could do nothing but acquiesce, and has informed Mr. Bates that he must once more stand aside and let Mr. Russell carry off the nomination.

A Modest Pennsylvania Preacher.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., June 21.—The Ursinus College, at its recent commencement, conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. F. F. Bohner of the Reformed Church of Waynesborough, who is a preacher of ability and eloquence. Mr. Bohner, however, refused the title. He said: "It will be time enough to dignify me when I have attained riper years and by manifest evidences of superior theological scholarship and signal and extraordinary services in behalf of my church and Alma Mater I have proved myself worthy, at least in some measure, of being so honored."

Whittier's "Captain's Well" to be Restored.

AMESBURY, Mass., June 21.—J. H. Huntington, who owns the land on which is situated the "Captain's Well," made famous by the poet Whittier, in a poem bearing that title, to-day began the work of restoring the well to its original condition, so that it may be viewed by visitors who are constantly making pilgrimages to this place. The well has been covered up for twenty years.

Narrow Escape of a State Engineer.

LOCKPORT, June 21.—It has just been learned that on Saturday afternoon Carl Luki of Buffalo, a member of the State engineering staff, had a narrow escape from drowning. He was riding along the towpath near Hitchens Bridge, when his wheel struck a stone, and he was thrown into the canal. Engineer Van Alstyne and several laborers witnessed the accident and came to his rescue.

Both Eyes Blown Out by a Blast.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 21.—Michael S. Andrews, employed at the Nevins stone quarries, about two miles west of this city, attempted to examine an unexploded blast this afternoon. While looking into the hole the blast went off. Both of his eyes were blown out and his face filled with powder and stone. Both arms were broken in several places and his right hand crushed. He is twenty-five years of age, and married.

SUICIDE AFTER A SHOOTING.

Malone I. Wilson of Waltham, Mass., Attempts to Kill a Servant and then Takes His Life.

WALTHAM, Mass., June 21.—Malone I. Wilson of this city shot and dangerously wounded Maggie Hines, a servant employed in the boarding house of Mrs. Moulton, Wilson's mother, at about 7 o'clock this morning. Wilson then went into his own room and, placing the revolver at his head, discharged the weapon, killing himself instantly.

Wilson was about thirty-seven years of age. Miss Hines was about thirty-three. The motive for the deed is not known.

Medical Examiner Mead assigned insanity as the cause. Wilson, who is known to have been a morphine eater, had lately become possessed of the hallucination that he was the intended victim of burglars, and he had purchased a revolver to protect himself.

Shortly before 7 o'clock this morning, Mrs. Moulton sent the Hines girl to her (Mrs. Moulton's) room, in search of some spectacles. As the girl was about to enter, Wilson opened the door of his room, which was opposite, and fired, the bullet entering the woman's left breast. The girl ran screaming down stairs, while Wilson shouted after her: "I told you I would do this, Maggie."

Wilson then entered his room and fastened the door. A few minutes afterward the inmates heard a muffled explosion, but were afraid to enter. Police Sergeant McKenna found Wilson dead in bed, with a bullet wound through his head. Meanwhile the domestic has been removed to the hospital. It is probable she will die before morning.

BIG KANSAS STEER KILLED.

He Weighed 5,000 Pounds and Was 8 Feet Tall and Still Growing.

WICHITA, Kan., June 21.—The famous steer, Jumbo, which had attained the enormous weight of 5,000 pounds and was still growing, was killed to-day.

Jumbo was four years old and measured eight feet tall and twelve feet long. He had massive horns, fifteen inches in circumference and six feet across, with perfect curves. Mr. Payne, the owner, decided to kill him and have him mounted while his hide was in good condition.

ROLLED UPON THE TRACKS.

One Man Killed and Three Fatally Injured While Asleep Near Mansfield, Ohio.

GALION, Ohio, June 21.—Albert Sickmiller, Louis Sickmiller, Charles Faile, and George Steinhelder were run over by an Erie fast express near Mansfield last night. Louis Sickmiller was instantly killed and the other three will die of their injuries.

The young men were awaiting the arrival of a freight train, having missed the passenger train. They lay down near the railroad, and in their sleep rolled upon the tracks.

HORACE BOIES WILL NOT SHIRK.

He Will Run for Governor of Iowa If the Party Demands It.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 21.—Ex-Gov. Horace Boies will not attend the fusion convention here this week, but will not decline a nomination for Governor if it is tendered to him. This statement is made on the best authority. The Governor says he does not want the nomination, and is not seeking it, but he has intimated to friends privately that he could not shirk party duty.

Delegates to the convention are coming in slowly. Secretary Walsh of the Democratic National Committee is here advocating the nomination of James Burgess of Ottumwa for Governor. Fred White will have a large following in spite of opposition in his district, but it is not thought he can possibly win if Boies will accept. W. H. Robb of Creston is mentioned for Lieutenant Governor. J. B. Romans of Denison, free silver Republican, is also spoken of.

FIRE APPARATUS SEIZED.

South Orange Dependent Upon the Courtesy of a Creditor for Means of Protection.

NEWARK, June 21.—A representative of Sheriff Doremus is in charge of his furniture in the South Orange Village Hall and of the fire apparatus of the village. The Sheriff took charge under a levy sued out by Lewis P. Taylor of South Orange.

Mr. Taylor claims that acting as attorney for John Dallett on Aug. 5, 1893, he paid to the village taxes to the amount of $1,353.74, when he should have paid but $813.69. He made demand for the amount overpaid, and, failing to obtain it, sued to recover it with interest. The case was tried last February before Judge Childs in this city and decided in favor of Mr. Taylor. The judgment was to be appealed from, but Mr. Taylor has now levied on the village property.

He has the right to object to the fire apparatus leaving its quarters, but has directed the Under Sheriff in charge to permit its use whenever necessary.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

H. C. Benham of Batavia Charged with Poisoning His Wife.

BATAVIA, N. Y., June 21.—The trial of Howard Curtis Benham, charged with the murder of his young wife last January, opened here this morning. At 10:15 o'clock Benham was brought into court by Deputy Sheriff Dyer. He looked pale and haggard after 160 days confinement in jail.

Justice Frank C. Laughlin presided, and the work of getting a jury was immediately commenced. An extra panel of seventy-five talesmen were present.

Benham is charged with having poisoned his wife with hydrocyanic or prussic acid. She died suddenly on Jan. 4, and it was rumored that her death was due to some unnatural cause. Benham asked for an investigation, and the Coroner's Jury, after hearing the evidence of several physicians, who conducted an autopsy, decided that her death was due to heart failure. The body was buried on Jan. 7, but almost immediately afterward it was learned that Benham had purchased hydrocyannic acid at a local drug store on two occasions shortly before his wife's death. Upon the evidence of Samuel J. Elliott, the drug clerk who sold the poison, a second autopsy was ordered by the Coroner, and this time the physicians discovered evidences of death by poison. Benham's indictment followed.

The couple were married in 1892. He was then twenty-four years old and she the 16-year-old daughter of a wealthy farmer of Byron. They eloped and were married in Rochester, and then came to Batavia to reside. Their

BOSTON TAKES THE LEAD

The Team Outplays Brooklyn and Passes the Champions in the Percentage List.

NEW YORK'S MEN WIN TWICE

Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Louisville Defeated Their Opponents in the Other League Games Played Yesterday—Minor League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston	34	12	.739
Baltimore	33	12	.733
Cincinnati	28	17	.622
New York	27	17	.614
Brooklyn	23	23	.500
Philadelphia	24	25	.490
Cleveland	22	24	.478
Pittsburg	21	24	.467
Washington	18	26	.409
Louisville	18	28	.391
Chicago	18	29	.383
St. Louis	10	39	.204

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Brooklyn—Boston, 11; Brooklyn, 6.
At Baltimore—New York, 6; Baltimore, 2.
At Baltimore, (second game)—New York, 6; Baltimore, 5.
At Washington—Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 2.
At Pittsburg—Chicago, 6; Pittsburg, 2.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 3.
At Cleveland—Louisville, 6; Cleveland, 5.

To-day's Games.

Boston in Brooklyn.
New York in Baltimore.
Louisville in Cleveland.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
St. Louis in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Washington.

The Bostons found it comparatively easy yesterday to add another to their long string of continuous victories, and defeated the Brooklyns at Eastern Park by the score of 11 to 6.

Payne, who pitched the first two innings for Brooklyn, was an easy mark, and before he was taken out of the box the visitors had made ten clean hits, including three two-baggers, and a three-bagger, and seven of them had crossed the plate with tallies to their credit.

Fisher relieved Payne in the third inning, and did well. Only six hits were made off his delivery, and runs came slowly. He struck out four batters and showed good judgment with men on bases. The game was marked by hard slugging, and the fielders on both teams had plenty of work to do. Neither showed gilt-edged form. Griffin accepted six chances without an error, and then muffled a fairly easy long, high drive in the sixth, allowing two men to score and the batter to take second. La Chance also made a couple of costly fumbles at first. Grim and Shindle were the only Brooklynites who showed anything like championship style.

The Bostons played a fast, snappy game of ball. The score shows the quality of their stick work and their errors are the result of taking chances. Long at short played like lightning. Klobedanz, however, made the best individual record of the day. He pitched an effective game, and in five times at bat made four hits, two of them two-baggers, and one a three-bagger, and two runs.

Brooklyn will have another try at Boston to-day. Attendance, 5,000. The score:

BROOKLYN	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	1	1	6	0	1		Hamilton, cf	2	3	2	1	1	1	
Jones, rf	1	2	3	0	1			Tenney, 1b	2	1	6	1	0		
Anderson, lf	2	2	1	0	0			Long, ss	2	2	6	2	0		
Shindle, 3b	1	2	1	3	1	0		Duffy, lf	2	2	3	0	0		
La Ch'ce, 1b	0	1	8	0	2			Watkins, rf	2	1	2	0	0		
Canavan, 2b	0	0	2	1	0			Lowe, 2b	0	1	1	3	0		
G.Smith, ss	0	0	0	2	1			Collins, 3b	0	0	0	2	1		
Grim, c	0	1	1	4	2	0		Yeager, c	2	3	5	0	1		
Payne, p	0	1	1	0	0	0		Klobed'z, p	2	2	1	1	1		
Fisher, p	0	1	0	0	0										
Total	6	10	27	5	5			Total	11	16	27	10	3		

Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—6
Boston	2	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	—11

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Boston, 4. Two-base hits—Anderson, Lowe, Klobedanz, (2.) Three-base hits—Klobedanz, Fisher. Stolen bases—Hamilton, Anderson. Double plays—Lowe, Long, and Tenney; Fisher, Watkins and Collins. First base on balls—Off Fisher, 3; off Klobedanz, 1. Struck out—By Fisher, 4; by Balk—Payne. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Boston, 9. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

New York, 6; Baltimore, 2.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—The champions lost both games to New York to-day through their inability to hit Rusie and Meekin, particularly Rusie, who in the first game held the Orioles down to five scattered hits. The big Hoosier's support was faultless.

In the second game the Baltimores lost a chance to tie the score in the ninth through poor coaching. George Davis was unmercifully guyed by the crowd each time he came to the bat. Loud cries of "Peaches" and "Kittens" was directed at the popular short stop, who refused to be rattled, as the base hit column shows. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BALTIMORE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
McGraw, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	V.Halt'n, cf	0	1	2	0	0		
Keeler, rf	1	1	1	2	0			Tiernan, rf	1	2	2	0	0		
Jennings, ss	1	0	3	3	0			Joyce, 3b	1	0	3	1	0		
Kelley, lf	1	2	1	0	1			Davis, ss	2	2	2	7	0		
Stenzel, cf	0	0	6	0	0			Gleason, 2b	0	2	2	1	0		
Doyle, 1b	0	0	7	0	0			Warner, c	0	1	2	0	0		
Reitz, 2b	0	0	2	3	0			Clark, 1b	1	0	9	1	0		
Bowerm'n, c	0	1	5	0	0			Holmes, lf	1	2	2	0	0		
Nops, p	0	0	0	0	1			Rusie, p	1	2	0	4	1		
Total	2	5	27	11	3			Total	6	11	27	14	1		

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
New York	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	—6

Earned runs—Baltimore, 1; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Davis, Kelley, (2,) Holmes, Stolen bases—McGraw, Bowerman, Van Haltren. First base on balls—Off Nops, 2; off Rusie, 2. Hit by pitched ball—McGraw. Struck out—By Nops, 3; by Rusie, 1. Passed ball—Bowerman. Left on bases—Baltimore, 4; New York, 9. Sacrifice hits—Warner, Keeler. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

New York, 6; Baltimore, 5.

SECOND GAME.

BALTIMORE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
McGraw, 3b	0	1	0	2	0			V.Halt'n, cf	2	2	4	0	0		
Keeler, rf	1	2	3	0	0			Tiernan, rf	1	1	1	0	0		
Jennings, ss	1	2	1	4	1			Joyce, 3b	1	0	0	2	2		
Kelley, lf	1	2	1	2	0			Davis, ss	0	1	2	1	4	1	
Stenzel, cf	0	1	1	1	1			Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	2	2	1	
O'Brien, 1b	0	1	11	1	0			Warner, c	0	1	4	0	0		
Reitz, 2b	0	0	3	6	0			Clark, 1b	1	0	11	0	0		
Robinson, c	1	0	2	1	0			Holmes, lf	2	1	2	0	0		
Pond, p	0	1	1	1	0			Meekin, p	0	1	0	1	0		
*Corbett,	1	1	0	0	0										
Total	5	10	24	16	2			Total	6	8	27	9	2		

*Batted for Pond in ninth inning.

Baltimore	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	—5
New York	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Baltimore, 4; New York, 3. Two-base hits—Davis, Keeler, Jennings, Stenzel, McGraw. Three-base hits—Davis, Tiernan, Holmes, Stolen bases—Reitz, Holmes, Van Haltren. First base on balls—Off Pond, 3; off Meekin, 3. Struck out—By Pond, 2; by Meekin, 2. Passed balls—Robinson. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; New York, 6. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 2.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Orth was hit with unusual severity to-day. In the second inning two home runs were made in succession by the Senators. Had Orth received proper support in the field, however, fewer hits would have been made off him. Score:

Washington	1	3	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	—9
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Washington, 7. Base hits—Washington, 14; Philadelphia, 9. Batteries—Washington, McJames and McGuire; Philadelphia, Orth and Boyle. Errors—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Chicago, 6; Pittsburg, 2.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 21.—The Pirates kept up their Eastern trip record, and lost to Chicago to-day. There were several occasions when the game could have been won by a little stick work, but Donovan's men were not equal to the emergency. With the bases full in the eighth, Ryan knocked a three-bagger, and the jig was up. Score:

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Chicago, 6. Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Chicago, 10. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Sugden; Chicago, Callahan and Kittredge. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 1. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 3.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 21.—The St. Louis team was unable to hit Breitenstein, and were therefore easily defeated. The fielding of the Browns was miserable. Score:

Cincinnati	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	2	—8	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3	

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2. Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 6. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz; St. Louis, Hart and Douglass. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 8. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

Louisville, 6; Cleveland, 5.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—The Clevelands gave a miserable exibition on their return home to-day. The game was slow and poorly played on both sides. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	—5
Louisville	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Louisville, 2. Base hits—Cleveland, 12; Louisville, 11. Batteries—Cleveland, Young and Zimmer; Louisville, Cunningham and Butler. Errors—Cleveland, 4; Louisville, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other Games Played Yesterday.

At Philadelphia—Lancaster, 13; Athletics, 2.
At Norfolk—Richmond, 4; Norfolk, 1.
At Hartford—Newark, 6; Hartford, 5.
At Wilkesbarre—Springfield, 9; Wilkesbarre, 3.
At Scranton—Scranton, 14; Providence, 5.
At Toronto—Toronto, 10; Rochester, 6.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Buffalo, 5.
At New London—Cuban Giants, 14; Athletics, 6.

AUSTRALIANS DEFEAT VETERANS.

Australians Play a Game with Old Ball Players—Prof. Hinton's Gun Used.

BOSTON, Mass., June 21.—The Australian baseball team played an exhibition game this afternoon on the Boston grounds with a nine made up of ball players who were prominent in the National League twenty years ago. The visitors won—26 to 13.

The nine of the veterans was made up as follows: A. G. Spalding, pitcher; J. F. Morrill, catcher; C. B. Cory, first base; "Sam" Wright, second base; Harry C. Schafer, third base; George Wright, short stop; "Andy" Leonard, left field; John E. Manning, centre field, and Frank Barrows, right field. "Tommy" Bond and Lovett, also old timers, pitched two innings each, while in the last two innings the ball was thrown at the batsmen by Prof. Hinton's pitching gun. The Australians hardly had a chance to show how well they could play, as none of the old timers were in good form. Score:

Australians	10	0	1	6	1	4	3	1	—26	
Veterans	0	7	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	—13

FIGHT ON BALL FIELD.

A General Riot Was Imminent, but Was Quelled by the Police.

READING, Penn., June 21.—A more disgraceful scene was never witnessed on a ball field here than during the game between the home team and Paterson. Umpire Betts was not on hand when the game began, and a local player named Pyle was substituted. In the third inning he gave a decision which angered Catcher Smink, who threw the ball at Pyle. The latter returned the throw, and Lucid, Reading's pitcher, who was on the bench, picked it up and sent it full force into Smink's face, rendering him unconscious. A general fight was imminent, but was quelled by the police. Betts then arrived and the game proceeded. Score:

Reading	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	—4
Paterson	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

Batteries—Lucid and Kinsella; Viaux, Flaherty, Smink, and Westlake.

Score, 47 to 30.

The crew of the steamer St. Louis of the American Line have an athletic club, one of whose departments is a baseball team. Sunday this team met the Gay Heads of Jersey City in Jersey City and defeated them by a score of 47 to 30. Features of the game were the batting of Kramer and Murhead of the salt water nine.

Baseball Player's Skull Fractured.

Charles Reisigel, thirteen years old, of 143 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, is in a dying condition in St. John's Hospital from a fractured skull received while playing in a game of baseball on Sunday in the vacant lots of Snydan Street and Knickerbocker Avenue. John Dreitling, seventeen years old, of 138 Wall Street, was engaged in the same game, and at the time was trying to strike a ball when the bat slipped from his grasp and struck Reisigel on the side of the head. Dreitling was arrested, and yesterday remanded pending the result of Reisigel's injuries.

CRICKET WITH MIDDLESEX.

Philadelphians Have 117 Runs Against 234 After One Innings.

LONDON, June 21.—At Lord's Cricket Ground to-day, the Gentlemen of Philadelphia began a match against an eleven of Middlesex. The latter won the toss and went to the bat. The first wicket of the home team went down for 26 runs, when Stoddart was bowled by Baily for 8 runs. The second wicket of the Middlesex players went down for no runs, when Rawlin was bowled by Baily. Two wickets for 26 runs. The Middlesex eleven were all out for 234 runs.

The first wicket of the Philadelphians went down for 40 runs, when Wood was bowled by Marsden for 12.

The Gentlemen of Philadelphia were all out for 117 runs.

No Violation of Horton Law.

No violation of the Horton law is contemplated at the boxing show of the Nilsson Hall Athletic Club to-morrow night, and hence there is not likely to be police interference. The card for the opening night is an evenly balanced one, and anything like slugging is improbable. The bouts are limited to ten rounds each, and they should all go the limit, which will insure thirty rounds of good boxing. Tom Carney of this city and Nick Burley of California will be looked upon as the star attraction, because they are the heaviest men who will compete. They will box ten rounds at catchweights. Harry Apfel, a popular member of the St. George A. C., will try out Johnny Young of Brooklyn for ten rounds, and Kid Thomas and Charley Patterson will do the same number of rounds.

Arena Athletic Club Bouts Postponed.

After a fair-sized crowd had kicked its heels disconsolately on the wooden seats at the Arena Athletic Club for half an hour last night, a young man climbed through the ropes of the ring and announced that, "owing to the smallness of the crowd, the boxing contests are postponed and you can get your money back." Police Captain Schmittberger had told the managers of the club during the afternoon that at the first sign of slugging he would arrest everybody connected with the place. He and a large force of men in uniform and in "plain clothes" were there to enforce his determination.

Newport Yachting News.

NEWPORT, June 21.—These yachts sailed to-day: Steamer Formosa, owned by W. H. Fabyan; schooners Varuna, owned by George L. Rives; Harbinger, owned by W. N. Russell; sloops Sharon and Beatrice, of the New York Yacht Club, and yawl Monticito, owned by W. L. Tompkins. The arrivals include: Sloop Mystery of the New York Yacht Club and Xara, owned by W. Van Wart. Sloop Zypher of the New York Yacht Club is at anchor.

POWELL DEAD IN POVERTY.

Once Well-to-Do, He Died an Illustration of the Pace that Kills.

George P. Powell, "Doc" Powell, dropped dead on the Bowery early yesterday morning. Twenty years ago Powell was the owner of a large tailoring establishment at 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 Great Jones Street and was supposed to be worth from $200,000 to $300,000. He was what was called a "high roller," and a member of a set of men who drove fast horses to the road houses and spent money freely at the race tracks.

When the sweating system in tailoring was introduced his business began to fall and he spent money faster. He went down and down until his resources were exhausted. His horses were sold, his fine house in Fordham was sacrificed, his wife died, and he gravitated toward the Bowery and its cheap lodging houses, where for the last few years he had been a well-known figure. He was fifty-five years old. His son, a telegraph operator, will defray the expenses of his burial.

Schenectady Paper Sold.

SCHENECTADY, June 21.—A local syndicate has purchased a controlling interest in the Schenectady Printing Association, which published The Morning Gazette, and the paper will change hands to-morrow. Valentine Hallenback, formerly of Washington, will be the editor.

READY FOR THE SUBURBAN

Elaborate Preparations for To-day's Big Race at the Sheepshead Bay Track.

BEN BRUSH IS THE FAVORITE

The Field Will Not Be Large, but It May Furnish a Surprise to the Sporting Fraternity—Other Events and the Entries.

It will not be a great field that will race for the Suburban to-day. But that will not prevent a great crowd from being on hand to see it run at 4:30 this afternoon. Nor will it prevent the race from being a stirring, picturesque, and pretty one. In fact, with the race such a decidedly open one, as it is, in spite of the very general belief among that portion of the public known as "the talent" that Ben Brush has it at his mercy, there is every reason for believing that there may be such another lively finish as there was when Salvator, Cassius, and Tenny finished in a bunch in record time for the race.

The Suburban, in the opinion of a great many people who do not follow racing professionally, is the opening race of the season, and Metropolitans, Belmonts, Withers, Brooklyns, and Derbys do not detract from their interest in the big race of the year, as such people always will regard it.

Suburban Day with pleasant weather will be even more of a gala day than usual. The season is later, but it has been cool enough to keep people in the city, so that society will be again represented largely at the race course for the first time since Morris Park gates were closed.

Lander's Band will be at the track to furnish music before and between the races. James Villepigne will do the catering, as usual, so that people can depend on the inner man being well cared for. Superintendent Clarke has the grounds looking better than they have since the beautiful track was opened to the race-going public, and the management will introduce a number of innovations which will make racing pleasanter and more delightful than ever. The stands are fresh and clean and neat, the lawns perfect, and every arrangement for the comfort of the enormous crowd that is expected has been made. The track, unless unexpected rain falls, will be so fast that records may be broken and a grand day's sport is a certainty, for all the races have good and well-matched fields.

The Suburban field has narrowed down to these horses:

Horse, age, and jockey.	Weight.
Ben Brush, 4, (Sims)	123
Belmar, 5, (Sloman)	121
*Halma, 5, (Garrison)	120
*Howard Mann, 4, (Martin)	118
Sir Walter, 7, (Doggett)	115
The Winner, 4, (Taral)	113
Dutch Skater, 6, (Penn)	108
Semper Ego, 4, (Scherrer)	106
Lake Shore, 6, (Thorpe)	104
Havoc, 6, (Lesole)	102
Volley, 4, (Hewett)	99

*Doubtful starters.

It is possible that First Mate will be substituted for Semper Ego, to carry Bromley & Co.'s colors, and there are possibilities in the wind that others may start. Clifford will not go, as his trainer, J. W. Rogers, does not think him quite up to a hard race, and will give him a chance in the opening sprint at five furlongs instead. At all events the field looks like one that will produce a pretty and a lively race. The entries for the other races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Five furlongs.

Pounds.	Pounds.
Harry Reed	123 Lambent
Gotham	126 Hi Daddy
Clifford	126 Takanassee
Tremargo	112 Set Fast
Hugh Penny	111 Lady Mitchell
Full Speed	110 Sunny Slope
Kaiser Ludwig	110 Eileen D
Orion	110

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

On Deck	113 Parmesan
Arabian	111 Shultz
St. Nicholas II	111 Wolhurst
Caldron	111 Elkins
Raw Lad	111 Minnie Alphonse
Lady Mitchell	111

THIRD RACE.—The Double Event, (first half,) for two-year-olds, of $5,000. Five and one-half furlongs.

Previous	129 Prince Lee
Bowling Brook	122 Laudemann
Varus	122 Mr. Balter
Hamburg	122 Brier Sweet
Swango	122

FOURTH RACE.—The Suburban Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $7,500. One mile and a quarter.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old. Five furlongs.

Wild Warrior	122	Athanas	122
Sir Gawain	122	Archduke	122
Olney	122	Wasteful	122
Mont d'Or	122	Checkers	119
Decanter	122	Maximo Gomez	119
Halfpin	122	Ella Daly	119
Julius Caesar	122	Colonial Dame	119
Dogtown	122	Syrinx	119

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle selling race, for four-year-olds and upward. Two and one-half miles over six hurdles, on turf.

Phoebus	156	Tuxedo	145
Flushing	151	Thackeray	145
Brown Red	148	Forget	144

Members of the Coney Island Jockey Club and their women friends will find two special parlor cars reserved for their use on the 1 o'clock parlor car train from Thirty-fourth Street. Admission to the cars can be had by the display of the member's badge only. A club special car will be run every day during the meeting, and will return to the city attached to the special parlor car train.

AT THE LATONIA TRACK.

A Large Crowd Sees the Racing—The Weather Fine.

LATONIA, Ky., June 21.—The track to-day was fast and the weather was fine. A large crowd saw the racing. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Reddington, 104 pounds, (Piggott,) 5 to 1, won; Rheinstrom, 100, (Nutt,) 5 to 1 and even, second; Pouting, 95, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:16¼. Pendine, Frontman, Pillbuster, Con. Reagan, Carrie Lyle, Miss Rowett, Sedan, and Anna Garth also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Hampden, 112 pounds, (Clayton,) 7 to 10, won; Tom Collins, 104, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; George B. Cox, 104, (J. Hill,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:03¾. McCleary, The Doctor, Plaudit, and Goodrich also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Miss Ross, 102 pounds, (Morrison,) 5 to 1, won; Orinda, 105, (C. Reiff,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Lufra, 108, (R. Isom,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:44. Melie, Mamie C., Hibernia Queen, Salsetta, Funnelle, Pierrette, Miss McLaughlin, and Lizzie Logan also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, one mile. Viscount, 93 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 10, won; Elano, 102, (Beauchamp,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Amazement, 108, (Murray,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. John McElroy, Little Walter, Prince Carl, and Raffle Boy also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Melba, 105, (C. Reiff,) 6 to 1, won; Exquisite, 95, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Dayo, 102, (Morrison,) 20 to 1, third. Time—0:57¼. Revoke, Keelona, Tafeta Silk, Dora B., Lida B., Patty Whack, Pasnala, and Alice Ryan also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile, selling. Gaston, 101 pounds, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1, won; Abe Furst, 104, (C. Reiff,) 9 to 5, second; Imp. Eddie Burke, 104, (H. Williams,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:42¾. Egbart and Joe Clark also ran.

"Lucky" Baldwin's Horses Coming East.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—E. J. Baldwin's race horses will be seen on the Eastern turf this season. A string of ten has been shipped from San Anita to Saratoga. Great things are expected of the chestnut filly La Maroma, by Emperor of Norfolk, dam Los Angeles.

THE COSTA RICAN NOTE CASE.

One Witness Heard at the Examination in the Federal Building.

The hearing in the case of Ricardo de Requesens and Mrs. Eugene Reineman, charged with the utterance of 1,000,000 pesos of forged notes on the Bank of Costa Rica, was resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building. United States Assistant District Attorney Hinman, who has charge of the prosecution, was not present.

Mauro Chacon, who testified at the previous hearing to seeing Mrs. Reineman and de Requesens together in Port Limon, Costa Rica, was cross-examined by Lawyer House of counsel for the defense, as to the nature of his mission to New York. He said he had been imprisoned in the Costa Rican Artillery Barracks, in "incommunicado," while certain proceedings were pending against him, and sent to this city to testify. He was not told what to say, and he had not been promised immunity as a reward for his testimony.

HAGGIN'S YEARLING SALE

Young Racing Stock from the Rancho Del Paso Brought Good Prices.

GOLDFINCH'S GET IN DEMAND

Marcus Daly's Representative Took a Half Brother to St. Carlo at $8,000, and Paid $5,000 for a Filly—Many Well-Known Turfmen Present.

Horsemen, who are always anxious to add new vigorous racing blood to their stable strings, were out in force yesterday at the sale of the Rancho del Paso yearlings at the Easton Paddocks, near the gate of the Sheepshead Bay Race Track. The youngsters offered were a choice lot, and the bidding on the best of them was spirited.

James B. Haggin the proprietor of the stock farm where they were raised, was present, with the manager of his ranch, J. W. Mackey. He purchased two fillies at the preliminary weeding-out sale of J. J. McCafferty.

The get of the great English stallion, Goldfinch, was much sought after by the turfmen present. Matt Byrnes, who has charge of the stable of Marcus Daly, the Montana copper king, was the most persistent of buyers at the sale. He was especially fond of the get of Goldfinch. For a chestnut half-brother to St. Carlo, by Goldfinch-Carina, he paid $8,000, and for another, a filly by the same sire, and a half-sister to that good race mare, Annie Bishop, he paid $5,000.

James McLaughlin wanted a Goldfinch colt greatly, and from time to time received information from Mr. Haggin, as to which was a good one, but in every case he was outbid by Mr. Byrnes.

Among the turfmen who attended the sale were M. F. Dwyer, J. G. Follansbee, Wyndham Walden, Walter Rollins, David Gideon, William Lakeland, A. J. Joyner, John Hyland, James Rowe, John Hyndes, "Honest John" Croker, Green B. Morris, De Courcey Forbes, Charles Dwyer, P. J. Dwyer, James McLaughlin, "Alfy" Lakeland, "Matt" Byrnes, Lucien Appleby, Charles Oxx, E. C. Cowdin, Charles Littlefield, Jr., Fred Littlefield, H. Batterslee, Thomas Barrett, Frank McCabe, Louis Stuart, David Pulsifer, Frank Reagan, J. O. Decker, Charles Boyle, F. M. Stephenson, W. B. Sink, Richard Doggett, William Smith, Richard Dwyer, J. H. McCormick, J. E. Madden, and Col. Abe Daniels.

The horses selling for more than $200, with the names of their purchasers, are as follows:

Bay colt, (brother to Comanche,) by Sir Modred-Ethel, by King Ban; Matt Byrnes	$3,000
Bay filly, by Goldfinch-Explosion, by Hampton Court; E. C. Cowdin	2,000
Brown colt, by Fresno-Ezza, by Joe Hooker; Samuel C. Hildreth	300
Bay colt, (brother to Sir Galahad,) by Sir Modred-Faux Pas, by Prince Charlie; S. C. Hildreth	750
Bay filly, by Goldfinch-Firefly, by Kyrle Daly; S. Trowbridge	1,550
Bay colt, by Prestonpans-Gazalla, by Glengarry; Pierre Lorillard	350
Bay filly, by Tenny-La Favorita, by Glenelg; W. H. Karrick	250
Bay colt, by Midlothian-Loleta, by Ed Corrigan; S. Trowbridge	1,850
Chestnut colt, by Tenny-Loto, by Norfolk; W. H. Karrick	1,000
Chestnut filly, by Midlothian-Mabel, by King Ban; Matt Byrnes	500
Chestnut colt, by Goldfinch-Marigold, by Luke Blackburn; S. Trowbridge	1,050
Bay filly, by Sir Modred-Memento, by Virgil; James McLaughlin	750
Chestnut colt, (brother to Shelly Tuttle,) by Sir Modred-Glad Eyes, by Onondaga; C. Boyle	400
Bay colt, by Tenny-Glencola, by Glengarry; S. Trowbridge	325
Chestnut filly, by Sir Modred-Glorianne, by Joe Daniels; W. E. Sink	350
Chestnut colt, by Fitz James-Harmony, by The Drummer; S. C. Hildreth	1,050
Chestnut colt, by Tenny-Katie Fletcher, by Harry O'Fallon; James McLaughlin	400
Chestnut filly, (half sister to Annie Bishop,) by Goldfinch-Kiss Me Quick, by King Ernest; Matt Byrnes	5,000
Chestnut colt, by Goldfinch-Cachuca, by St. Blaise; R. W. Walden	1,550
Chestnut colt, (half brother to St. Carlo,) by Goldfinch-Carina, by Kingfisher; Matt Byrnes	8,000
Brown colt, (half brother to Caspar,) by Darebin-Cusine, by Warwick; A. J. Joyner	1,000
Brown filly, by Tenny-Darine, by Darebin; J. G. Follansbee	300
Chestnut filly, by Goldfinch-Delight, by Bramble; E. C. Cowdin	500
Total for twenty-eight head	$32,100
Average per head	1,146

BELLE MEADE YOUNGSTERS.

Yearling Thoroughbreds from the Famous Stock Farm Sold.

The yearling thoroughbreds raised at the famous Belle Meade Stock Farm were disposed of at auction last night at the American Horse Exchange. They brought good prices, averaging about $325 per head. A number of yearlings from the Ellerslie and Alta Studs were also sold, but they brought only low prices.

The yearlings from the Belle Meade Stud, selling for $200 or over, with the names of their purchasers, are as follows:

Bay colt, by Tremont-Armiel, by Bramble; Walter Rollins	$850
Chestnut colt, by Great Tom-Nellie Kan, by Enquirer; Walter Rollins	550
Bay colt, by Iroquois-Hilda, by Great Tom; Walter Rollins	325
Chestnut colt, by Iroquois-Loribera, by Great Tom; W. L. Powers	1,000
Bay filly, (half sister to Clifford and Watterson,) by Loyalist-Duchess, by Kingfisher; W. L. Powers	2,225
Bay colt, by Great Tom-Pride, by Virgil; C. W. Stanton	325
Bay colt, (half brother to Huron,) by Longstreet-Brunette, by Bonnie Scotland; R. L. Rose	1,000
Brown filly, (sister to Gotham,) by Iroquois-Trade Wind, by Great Tom; J. Brennan	250
Bay colt, by Tremont-Tassel, by Great Tom; M. F. Dwyer	375
Brown colt, by Iroquois-Guildean, by Ballinkeel; C. W. Stanton	225
Bay colt, by Loyalist-Pantine, by Tympanum; C. W. Stanton	475
Bay colt, by Luke Blackburn-Lythe, by Enquirer; J. E. Madden	285
Bay colt, by Tremont-Miramme, by Great Tom; M. F. Dwyer	375
Chestnut filly, by Iroquois-Rosa, by Stonehenge; C. W. Stanton	300
Chestnut colt, by Iroquois-Tinnerio, by Great Tom; J. Brennan	260

CHURCH PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

Grace Episcopal, at Westfield, N. J., to be Sold on Account of Debt.

WESTFIELD, N. J., June 21.—Sheriff Kirk to-day sold the organ of Grace Episcopal Church and all its other unattached personal property at auction. Craig A. Marsh, attorney for the judgment creditors, was the purchaser in every instance. Sheriff Kirk will sell the church property at the Court House in Elizabeth on Wednesday.

The property on which the church stands was given by the Mills estate some years ago to the "rector, warden, and vestry of Grace Church, Westfield," on condition that it should be used forever for the church. A mortgage for $1,500 was given to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

The Rev. J. B. Jennings became the rector in 1890. The church ceased to prosper, but he would not resign. Bishop Scarborough directed him to leave, but he appealed to the civil courts, and was sustained. The congregation left the church, and Mr. Jennings held services before empty seats. The salary due him grew to $2,700, and the Mutual Life Insurance Company sued on its mortgage. Of the "rector, warden, and vestry" named as responsible only the rector was left.

Mr. Jenn

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE AND SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Month..... $1.00
Three Months..... $2.50
One Year.....$10.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
Per Year..... $8.00
Six Months..... $4.00
Three Months..... $2.00
One Month..... .75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE, (WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
Per Month..... $2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Veriscope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—CONEY ISLAND—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

WHY DO THEY HOLD BACK?

Once more we are compelled to ask, what do the Republicans want? What is the mysterious influence that holds them back from that prompt and hearty acceptance of Mr. Low's candidacy which would seem to be natural and inevitable if good city government is what they are after and not something else?

Here is The Tribune, which can hardly be called a Platt newspaper, putting on the brakes with all its might and trying to restrain the Low canvass as premature and ill advised:

"It would be scarcely possible to imagine anything more injurious to the fair prospect of establishing an honest and efficient government over the greater city than the discovery of an attempt to give the credit of spontaneity to a 'boom' which was essentially artificial.

"We have no idea that the acknowledged leaders of the Citizens' Union are capable of such an undertaking. * * * There are, however, a few individuals who have tried hard to usurp the leadership of the movement, who would inevitably bring it to grief if they succeeded and who are likely to remain in the background only so long as they are compelled to. The incapacity of these persons for taking a sane view, rather than any deliberate and conscious perversity of purpose, might incline them to force a verdict from the present canvass. It is the duty of the responsible leaders of the Union not only to prevent such a blunder as that would be, but to convince the public of the genuineness of their compliance with Mr. Low's wishes. And we venture to remind them that, whereas well-considered declarations in his favor by organized bodies of citizens would mean a great deal, a multitude of unverified indorsements might be as cheap and insignificant as are the signatures on many a petition."

Isn't Mr. Low good enough for those good and moral Republicans for whom The Tribune supposes it speaks? Can't they make up their minds? Are they looking for a better man?

That explanation is preposterous. They know very well that they cannot find a citizen of New York more worthy of the office of Mayor, or whose election would give surer promise of pure, able, upbuilding administration. Then why are they so offish? When a young man has found a young woman who he believes is the very best young woman on earth, if he is a properly constituted, well-intentioned, straightforward young man, he indicates his exclusive interest in that young woman on the earliest possible occasion. Why are the Republicans so bashful and dilatory in the "courtin'"?

If PLATT and QUIGG have no ulterior designs, if honest, efficient government is all they want, they could without impropriety say that Mr. Low would be an entirely acceptable candidate and that they would try to persuade their party to nominate him. That would be the natural behavior of gentlemen deeply interested in good government. The resentment they show at the effort of the Citizens' Union to demonstrate the strength of Mr. Low excites a strong and growing suspicion that they don't want him nominated. What is their plan? A straight Republican candidate for the canvass and a Tammany Mayor for four years?

NEW AND NASTY.

Our neighbor The Sun is one of the defenders of Hawaiian annexation. It attempts to show that the absorption of this island two thousand miles distant from our coast is merely a continuation of the policy of expansion which prompted the Louisiana purchase and the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and the buying of Alaska. The Sun might as well try to prove that Hawaii was really one of the thirteen original States which was left out of the Union by a clerical error.

We quote The Sun's recitation of facts upon which it bases the assertion that the taking in of the Hawaiian Islands is "not a new policy":

"In the early days of the republic, under JEFFERSON, we annexed, by purchase from France, the vast area stretching from the Gulf northward to the Canadian line and westward to the Pacific, known as Louisiana. This greatest of all our expansions was accomplished in 1803, ninety-four years ago, and only twenty after the definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain. Next, nearly fourscore years ago, under MONROE'S Administration, we acquired Florida by purchase from Spain. Our third great expansion brought in Texas, that also being more than half a century ago, while the ensuing war with Mexico gave us California and New Mexico. These by the force of arms were then pieced out by the Gadsden purchase. Finally from Russia we acquired by purchase in 1867 the great Territory of Alaska, this latest of our six great acquisitions being thirty years old."

Fortifying its resolution but not its case by a reference to President GRANT'S attempt to acquire St. Thomas—it wisely omits the San Domingo escapade—The Sun makes this audacious assertion:

"It is clear, therefore, that a distinction between mainland and insular possessions was never made by leading American statesmen."

On the contrary, territorial continuity or contiguity has almost uniformly been held to be the essential condition of increase. JEFFERSON was most careful to insist on that condition in his advocacy of the taking of Cuba. He wrote to MADISON in 1809:

"It will be objected to our receiving Cuba that no limit can then be drawn to our future acquisitions. Cuba can be defended by us without a navy, and this develops the principle which ought to limit our views. Nothing should ever be accepted which would require a navy to defend it."

Language cannot be plainer. The promoter of the Louisiana purchase had a definite idea, that of a "limit to our future acquisitions." Cuba was within those limits. Hawaii is as plainly without them as if JEFFERSON had said so. EDWARD EVERETT'S eloquent paper on Cuba makes its nearness to our shores the sole basis of his contention that our interest in its affairs must be admitted to be greater than the interests of European powers. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, who spent a vast amount of time and labor over the negotiations for the cession of Florida, had no very high opinion of the value of the peninsula, except as its acquisition would extend our mainland boundary to the sea. It was desirable because it was a part of the continent.

To come down to later times, Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN declared in a letter to Mr. LANGSTON in regard to Haiti that "the policy of this Government, as declared on many occasions in the past, has tended toward avoidance of possessions disconnected from the main continent. * * * No such opportunity has been hitherto embraced." Some months later he reiterated this assertion of our policy: "A conviction that a fixed policy, dating back to the origin of our Constitutional Government, was considered to make it inexpedient to attempt territorial aggrandizement which would require maintenance by a naval power in excess of any yet provided for our National uses has led this Government to decline territorial acquisitions. The United States have never deemed it needful to their National life to maintain impregnable fortresses on the world's highways of commerce." Secretary BAYARD, writing to Minister PENDLETON in Germany in 1885, said: "The policy of the United States declared and pursued for more than a century discountenances and in practice forbids distant colonial acquisitions." The same ground is taken in President CLEVELAND'S first annual message: "Maintaining, as I do, the tenets of a line of precedents from WASHINGTON'S day, which proscribe entangling alliances with foreign States, I do not favor a policy of acquisition of new and distant territory or the incorporation of remote interests with our own."

We have carried this line of citations far enough to drive The Sun from its position that "a distinction between mainland and insular possessions was never made by leading American statesmen."

Specifically, the desire or purpose to annex Hawaii has repeatedly been disclaimed by our statesmen. WEBSTER, President TYLER, CLAYTON, FILLMORE, and Mr. BLAINE himself, whose near friend, JOHN L. STEVENS, was the head promoter of this Hawaiian job, have declared it to be our policy to maintain Hawaii as an independent, neutral friendly State. "This," said Mr. BLAINE in 1881, is the "whole disposition of the United States toward Hawaii in its present condition."

The American people are not fooled about Hawaii. It is an impertinence to attempt to convince them that in taking these missionary usurpers, imported coolies, and native lepers to our bosom we are merely continuing an old and familiar policy. It is a new policy; as new as the Crédit Mobilier, the Whisky Ring, and the Star Route frauds, and as deeply disgraceful. It is a policy of private jobbery, scandalous and nasty.

ENGLISH REIGNING QUEENS.

It is curious that the names of the few reigning Queens of England should have become associated with periods of English history the most famous and memorable. There has been no English King within historical times whose name calls up to Englishmen such proud associations as those which belong to "the spacious times of great ELIZABETH." And the reign of Queen ANNE believed itself, and was for a long time believed to be, the Augustan age of English prose, as that of ELIZABETH had been the great period of English poetry. What is to be the place of the Victorian age in the history of English literature it is not for us who are in and of that age to determine. But it seems safe to say that with the sole and disputable exception of the Elizabethan, the reign of Queen VICTORIA coincides with the highest attainment of lyric verse in the English language. For lyric poetry of the same quality we must go back almost two centuries.

In each of these cases, it is merely the coincidence of time which has given the name of a reigning Queen to the flowering-time of an art. Queen ELIZABETH was no more a patroness and Macaenas of English poetry than Queen ANNE was a judge of English prose. As for the official "patronage of learning" during Queen VICTORIA'S reign it may suffice to point out that though the official followed the public recognition of TENNYSON'S genius, it set at naught all competent judgment when it fell upon Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN, from whose painful "Jubilee Ode" we gave some extracts yesterday.

But, in the field of politics, the exemption of England from the Salic law of France, which prohibited the female sex from the throne, has been vindicated in two at least out of these three cases. The original cause of the disqualification, like the actual date of it, is hidden in tradition. But within historical times, the justification of it has been that fighting was the trade of Kings, and that whoever was disqualified by sex from being a soldier was by the same cause disqualified from being a sovereign. That is still the theory upon the Continent of Europe. It is the Salic law that operated at Queen VICTORIA'S accession to separate the throne of Hanover from the throne of England for the first time in more than a century.

Queen ELIZABETH justified her exemption from the prohibition, albeit it was urged during her reign, and most notably in JOHN KNOX'S "Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women." But she showed that the physical hardihood and courage of a soldier were not necessary to the leadership of a State, or even of an army. Her appearance on horseback at the head of the troops arrayed to repel the Spanish invader was more than a ceremony. It was the sign and proclamation of the fact that she was a real ruler, and that a masculine understanding and a masculine will might inhabit the form of a woman.

But it is precisely because she is a woman, and a womanly woman, that Queen VICTORIA has been enabled to render a most important political service to England. The immunities of her sex have extended themselves to her throne. Her reign has marked the complete transition of the English monarchy to a Constitutional Government; that is to say, to a government of which the final sanction and support is the will of the people. This means the passing of the monarchy from a substance to a shadow. The first reform bill was enacted five years before her accession, but the first reform bill was only the beginning of the process through which England has passed to the condition of "government by a committee of the House of Commons," with a hereditary chief magistrate. The change has taken the sovereign "out of politics." An English monarch who should endeavor to have his own way in politics, even to the extent to which the Queen's grandfather had his own way, would risk a revolution that would imperil his crown, if not his life. It is known that the Queen has her personal likes and dislikes among English statesmen. She has never allowed them to carry her to the point of resisting the clear will of the nation in respect to the choice of her Prime Ministers, although, in a recent instance, she has been able to exclude a politician from the Cabinet because he was personally distasteful to her. Further than that she has not gone, and the only political counsel she is known to have urged upon her Ministers against their own judgment was urged during the life of the Prince Consort, and was resented because it was attributed to him.

To take one's self "out of politics," to pass from the condition of a political agent to that of a political nonenity, is a performance hardly possible for a male sovereign to go through with grace or dignity. He endangers the public respect for him as a man. On the other hand, nothing is easier or more becoming for a woman, even if she be a Queen, than to give way to the clearly expressed will of her people, to concern herself with other than public affairs, and to resign herself to be a ceremony. It is most fortunate for England, in this view, that the sovereign at the time the nation made its last stages in the direction of democracy should have been a woman. It is most fortunate, too, that during a reign which has seen a more or less formidable attack upon every throne upon the continent of Europe, England should have added to the safeguards of the throne the immunities of sex, and that no Englishmen who were moved to rebellion against the constitution of society should have imagined that the monarch was responsible for their grievances, as they would have been almost sure to do if the monarch had been a man.

THE JINGOES AND THE NAVY.

It would be a very good thing indeed if some of those alarming patriots who fill the halls of Congress with the flame and thunder of their eloquence would sit down and read carefully Lieut. Commander J. D. JERROLD KELLEY'S article on "The American Fleet" in Harper's Weekly for June 19. Such a perusal would enable a large number of gentlemen who do not know what they are talking about to learn a valuable lesson from one who does. Perhaps, after reading the article, some of our most distinguished jingoes might stop and consider whether the Nation's honor can better be upheld by broadsides of scattering words than by armor-piercing shells from battleships.

Mr. KELLEY does not pose as an instructor of Congress. He is merely engaged in giving a little professional information to the people, and it is a good thing for the people to get; because the citizens of the United States, by reason of the fact that so many of them live inland, know as little as it is possible for a people to know which has such a great coast line to protect. But Congressmen can learn something from this article. It may do them good to peruse the table of comparative naval strength which Mr. KELLEY has prepared.

According to his figures, the naval powers of the world rank in the following order: Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, United States, Germany, Spain, and Japan. The rest may be dismissed as unworthy of serious consideration. Let no jingo shout with pride at finding the United States the fifth naval power in the world. She is a very poor fifth, indeed, and the fourth could blow her out of the water. Mr. KELLEY has computed the relative strength of the navies, taking one battleship of the 1896 type as the unit of measurement of fighting force. The navy of Great Britain has a fighting force, then, of 57.5 battleships; France, 37.5; Russia, 22.5; Italy, 20; the United States, 10; Germany, 9.8; Spain, 4.5, and Japan, 4.

Meanwhile Great Britain has twelve battleships building, and the United States has six building. France is building eight, Russia six, and Italy two. These are facts—extremely hard facts, too, and they go toward showing that this country is not yet in a position to support its jingoes. These foolish fellows always talk about the immense number of men we could put into the field at a day's notice. That is true, but unless we are going to fight Canada or Mexico, the men could be used only with difficulty. If we ever have to fight a foreign nation again, we must fight her on the sea, and we must have a navy to fight with.

We are gradually acquiring a navy, but we are not yet in a position to twist lions' tails with impunity, and no man is a patriot who endeavors to embroil this country in trouble with a stronger power when it is possible to keep out of it with honor. The spectacle of a great nation behaving like a drunken fellow with a "chip on his shoulder" is not admirable. But if Congress is troubled with warlike spirit, let it stop the penny-wise policy of building a mosquito fleet of gunboats. Mr. KELLEY intimates very sensibly that these boats are merely asylums for middle-aged officers, and that they are built because niggardly appropriation committees which "strain at battleships" can be induced to "swallow gunboats, especially if it be promised that the names of favored boroughs will be tacked to them." Gunboats are useful in times of peace; battleships and armored cruisers are necessary in time of war. Jingoes who fight with their mouths ought to remember that. Let them give a little consideration to the men who will have to go out and fight with their hands.

Gentlemen who have the annexation fever will do well also to study this matter. If we help ourselves to Hawaii, we must be sure that we can keep it. To do that we shall need a Pacific navy. Are the friends of annexation ready to assert that the Oregon, the Monterey, the Olympia, and half a dozen small craft constitute a Pacific navy? Let them read the story of the Yalu and remember that Japan is to be propitiated. Excited words and cheers of enthusiasm are always plentiful. They are also very cheap. Battleships cost money, and it takes time to build them.

THE RICHEST SECTION BOSS.

The story of the Western railway section boss who found himself suddenly possessed of a fortune is full of human interest. Most of us, of course, are compelled to be content with the typical struggle for what is described as a competence. Those who are likely, unexpectedly, to become heirs to large fortunes are a minority, and yet their action in the day of gladness brings out certain peculiarities of humanity which are well worthy of study. The first impulse of the section boss was that which would have been the ruling impulse of most men in his position. He decided that he would labor no more. How many men are there who, acquiring wealth suddenly and unexpectedly, would not make the same decision? The dream of the hard-working man, to whom money comes slowly, is to have enough to enable him to live a life of leisure. No doubt he would find the realization of his dream a disappointment, but he would try it anyhow. The remarkable feature of the conduct of the section boss is his second thought. "I'll stay where I am," said he, "and be the richest section boss in the world."

The example of men of wealth who go on working hard year after year, as JAY GOULD, RUSSELL SAGE, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, and others whose names are familiar, does not disprove the rule of humanity, nor is it an exception. These men did not become rich suddenly or unexpectedly. One often wonders why men who have labored for more than half a lifetime to get rich do not stop working when they have acquired fortunes. We are in the habit of saying, "If I had as much money as that, I'd never work again." No doubt we would follow that inclination if money were left us unexpectedly. But the man who has made his life one long struggle to acquire wealth cannot stop. He has cultivated an appetite which can never be sated, but which rises with a fresh hunger every morning till the always sudden and unexpected inheritance of mortality ends it forever.

The action of the fortunate section boss, however, was typical in another respect. Having come into the sudden possession of wealth, he was seized with the unfailing desire to treat. That is human, and it is a good sort of humanity, too. The desire to treat in a time of good fortune shows us that our nature, with all its faults, is not essentially selfish. The section boss, thinking that $150,000 was almost as large as the wealth of the Rothschilds, did not content himself with opening a small bottle, but ordered a special train of Pullman cars and proceeded to take his friends on a first-class railway excursion.

And that brings us to a final aspect of the case. When a good fairy offered to gratify three wishes for a sailor, the old salt wished first for all the grog in the world, and second for all the tobacco. "And your third wish?" asked the fairy. "Well," said the sailor, "I'll take a little more 'baccy!" It was impossible for him to go beyond the limit of his life's experience. So the section boss had to find his jubilee celebration on a railway line, and no doubt most other men in similar conditions of life would have some difficulty in inventing an impromptu celebration that would be novel. May the section boss live long to be the richest man of his calling in the world.

He would be a very apathetic or a very misanthropic person who would not be really grieved if any untoward event should happen to mar the success of the jubilee celebration in London. The subjects of the Queen who has ruled through the longest reign in British history constitute something like a fourth part of the inhabitants of this planet. A very large proportion of them are her willing and loyal subjects, and the representatives whom they have sent to the capital of Greater Britain really voice their sentiments. Such a demonstration has not heretofore been had in the history of the world. The triumphs of the Roman Emperors most successful in conquest are small affairs compared with this celebration. It is a real pleasure to note that the preliminaries of to-day's festivities have all passed off without an accident. The venerable Queen had "Queen's weather" for the brief journey from Windsor to Buckingham Palace, and the demonstrations of loyalty which she received were such as to make an impression upon any heart which retained its sensibility. It is to be hoped that the main pageant, that is set for to-day, may be equally favored, and that nothing may interfere with the jubilation, which is not confined to her Majesty's subjects, since it celebrates the achievements and proclaims the successes of the English-speaking race.

Commissioner STILES represented the cause of reason and civilization at yesterday's meeting of the Park Board. The board invoked expert advice upon the question whether the plan for the botanical garden reconciled, in the most complete manner possible, the claims of that institution with the claims of Bronx Park as a park, and received an authoritative opinion that it did not. The plans have since been, it appears, in some degree modified, and the natural and proper course would have been to recur to the advice of the experts, and find out whether their objections had been met. Yet Mr. STILES was the only Commissioner to advocate that course. It is to be hoped that no mischief will prove to have been done by the precipitate action of the board, but upon that point we can have no assurance. Neither the urgency of the Trustees, nor the fact that they are men of influence and of public spirit, nor the fact that their urgency was backed up by the Mayor can excuse the board for not taking every precaution in the interest of the future park.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There have been earthquakes in most continents and countries in the past few weeks, but none of them has yet tried its powers on really tall buildings constructed in the modern fashion. People who pass several hours a day in such buildings hardly know whether to rejoice or lament over this discrimination. At present they have good authority for hoping that any earthquake of only moderate violence will at worst simply shake the stone veneering from the steel framework, but if a little assurance derived from actual experience were added to that hope its quality would be vastly improved.

—A house which The Albany Press says is the oldest in America, and which, if not quite that, is certainly among the oldest, is doomed to destruction unless some person or persons interested in the preservation of the country's historical relics can be induced to take speedy action. The building stands in Greenbush and is known sometimes as "the Old Mansion," and sometimes as "Fort Cralo." It was built within a year or two of 1630 by KILLIAN VAN RENSSELAER, the first patroon, for his son JOHANNES, the second, and up till two years ago had been occupied continuously ever since as a place of human habitation. Built of hand-made bricks and huge oak timbers, both imported from Holland, it is still in a state of fair preservation as regards essentials, though recent neglect has allowed it to assume a shabby appearance that to the superficial observer suggests hastening destruction. In its early days the house often served as a place of retreat for the settlers when attacked by Indians, and in preparation for such service its thick walls were pierced by holes through which guns could be fired. Another claim to interest possessed by "Fort Cralo" is the fact that on its grounds "Yankee Doodle" was written. In the Summer of 1755 the British Army camped on the grounds of the patroon at Greenbush, and the Yankees from New England joined them and camped at their side. To the regulars of the British Army their Yankee allies presented a most ludicrous spectacle. Gathering from their farms, entirely undisciplined and with no attempt at any uniformity of dress, the "soldiers" were objects of great amusement to the Britishers. Many were the jokes cracked at the expense of the Yankees, and a surgeon celebrated for his wit, Dr. SHACKBURG, composed a song entitled "Yankee Doodle." To the great astonishment of the English soldiers, the air "took" well with the Yankees, and in a few days nothing else was heard in the camp.

—As most people know and few realize, Siberia is not an arctic waste, peopled by a few Russian convicts, but an immense country with vast resources impatiently awaiting development. This the new transcontinental railway will at least begin, and at a date possibly not remote the markets of the world will have to count with the products of a region of which a great part is as rich as any on earth. An English military attaché who recently traveled overland from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock by the new route says that the line will open up both agricultural and mineral resources which for practical purposes are almost inexhaustible. Siberia, he declares, can produce about every kind of cereal and all sorts of live stock, and it possesses in abundant quantities the more important minerals, precious and other. Owing to the enormous distances and the cost of transport, the Russians have hitherto had no opportunity to place their Siberian produce on the great European markets, but for years past the authorities have been gradually, and therefore permanently, developing the country. The construction of a railway through Manchuria will open up a country exceedingly rich in gold, and highly valuable from an agricultural point of view. The road also avoids the necessity of an immense detour round the Amur River. East of Stryetensk, where the great Siberian post road ends, the Amur has been the only route toward the Pacific for over a thousand miles, and for more than six months every year it cannot be used for climatic reasons. During the Winter only light letter mails can be dispatched, and riding is the only means of progression. The special value of this portion of the line is, therefore, obvious. There are some who think that the great undertaking will affect British commerce. The attaché is not of that opinion. English commercial interests in Manchuria are of the slightest. The road will affect commerce locally by cheapening freights, and will seriously affect steamship passenger traffic. From any town in Europe passengers to the Pacific will be able to travel by the railway, either first or third class, much more cheaply and expeditiously than by sea, and this including the cost of food en route, with occasional stoppages of a day here and there. He says the line cannot be opened for through traffic in less than four years, and then the whole journey of over 6,000 miles will be accomplished in about sixteen days.

—Though the Post Office Department and the Long Island Railroad have fallen in with the evil fashion of calling Speonk by the name of Remsenburg, it is pleasant to hear that the old residents of the place are firm in their refusal to accept the new appellation. They have identified their cause with their religion, which is a most proper course, and it is to be hoped that they will no sooner abandon the one than the other.

PERSONAL.

—Considerably more mysterious than the Keely motor is the success with which, every year or two, he claims the attention of practical scientists and men of affairs for one of his so-called exhibitions. He never showed anything except a few wheels set in revolution by a force possibly unknown, but certainly concealed, and he is always as particular about "conditions" as a materializing medium. In such circumstances, of course, investigation is impossible, and it is the observers who become objects of interest and wonder, rather than the queer little machines.

—As was prophesied would be the case when Mr. TALMAGE went to Washington, dissatisfaction of a somewhat serious nature has developed from the lack of precision that characterized the understanding of what work he was to do for the First Presbyterian Church and of what compensation he was to receive for it. As regards the latter point, it may be stated that Mr. TALMAGE was to get such surplus as there might be from the church receipts of all sorts after Dr. SUTHERLAND'S salary had been paid and all expenses for sexton, choir, light, fuel, &c., had been met. At first this system contented both congregation and pastor. The services in which Mr. TALMAGE took part were thronged almost to the danger point, and the offertories rose till the church's income was about $500 a week. Washington is not Brooklyn, however, and its enthusiasm, which uncharitable people called curiosity, soon began to wane. After the CLEVELANDS left the church there was an especially marked falling off in the attendance, and for the past four months there has been nothing left for Mr. TALMAGE after the regular expenses were paid. What is said to be a result of this fact is the sudden announcement that Mr. TALMAGE purposes to pass the Summer on Long Island. The effect will be the closing of the church for several months, something that has never happened before, and there are very open expressions of disapproval from members of the congregation. Dr. SUTHERLAND, as they know, is too old to do the work alone, and when the associate from whom so much was expected takes his departure the only possible course is to suspend operations till he comes back. Queries are already heard about the advisability of securing a less famous sharer of the old pastor's burdens, but the fact that Mr. TALMAGE has received nothing in the shape of salary for some months complicates the situation in a way that can easily be understood.

—A paper that delights to cultivate and exploit jingoism whenever opportunity offers, and to make the opportunity when it doesn't offer, twists Dr. MORGAN'S comment on the affection for Queen VICTORIA that has grown up in England into an expression of the opinion that "the monarchy is better than the Presidency." What Dr. MORGAN said was that "in this long-continued dignity and power we cannot but feel that the monarch has the better of the President." The difference is enormous. Undoubtedly life tenure is better for the holder of power. The American idea is that it is not always better for the people, and in that view, doubtless, Dr. MORGAN coincides.

—The limitless possibilities of American life are well illustrated by the career of JOHN GREEN BRADY, who was recently appointed and confirmed Governor of Alaska. He was born in this city and in what is now called the Tenderloin district. He knew neither parents nor relatives, and was a veritable street Arab. In 1860 a society was organized to care for homeless waifs, and little "JACK" BRADY, with a number of others, was put in a car and taken to Indiana, where they were given to anybody who would take them. When the car arrived at Tipton and a number had been passed off, a certain Judge JOHN GREEN, then a prominent citizen of that city, went to the car and called for the "ugliest, raggedest, and most friendless" of the lot. The manager of the boys presented "JACK." The Judge was at first inclined to refuse to receive him, but finally took him home and presented him to his wife. She was mortified and chagrined, but after washing up the boy she thought she might learn to love him. "JACK" appreciated his new home and spent his leisure in study. After a few years he was graduated from the Tipton schools. The Judge then sent him to Wevelland College, and afterward to Harvard. After his graduation he was sent to Great Britain, where he took a theological course and returned to Tipton in 1876. He was sent to Alaska in 1877 as a missionary by the Presbyterian Church. He became interested in the new Territory, and in 1881 returned to the [illegible] bringing with him many specimens of [illegible] and silver rock, and told of its [illegible]. Prospectors and capitalists became interested, and a rapid [illegible] is the result. He gave a [illegible] information on Alaskan resources in the census reports of 1890, and [illegible] Territorial Commissioners [illegible] Harrison Administration.

POPULARIZING ASTRONOMY.

The Value of The Times's Monthly Articles on the Stars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A strikingly ingenious and original article in your paper on the 20th inst., copied from The Memphis Commercial, and entitled "Astronomy a Dead Science," affords me an occasion which I have long desired of thanking you for the interesting and instructive articles that have appeared in your paper every month for years giving your readers a monthly horoscope of the heavens. They are doing much to popularize the oldest and most exact and the sublimest of all the sciences. I am not the only member of my family that watches for them eagerly and reads them with avidity.

I speculate a little as to the restrictions of astronomy or the limitations of the telescope, but I often think there is something wrong in the manner in which astronomy is taught in our schools.

How few persons do we meet who know any of the stars by name or apparently take any interest in them?

Last April a clerical friend who owns a whole library of astronomical books and buys every work published upon that subject confessed to me that he scarcely knew one star from another, while the same night a child pointed out with ease and accuracy "in depths of burning light" the four most lustrous planets, Venus in the Ram, Mars in the Twins, Jupiter in the Lion, and Saturn in the Scales. Very few of our teachers even know anything of this simple and fascinating branch of the subject—the names of stars.

Several years ago Mrs. E. T. Kilmer, a New York teacher, addressing the New York Teachers' Association, of which I had the honor to be Secretary, boldly asserted that the habitual reading of your paper was equivalent to a liberal education. I thought the assertion extravagant at the time, but the more I think of it the stronger is my belief that it is true.

Your paper gives us the best thoughts of the best men. In addition to its news it keeps us posted upon literature and science of all lands. The power of the press can not be overestimated. It is the greatest factor in modern education. The newspaper is the only book of the masses. Teach our children to read and write and the press will do the rest. G. B. HENDRICKSON.

West Farms, June 20, 1897.

Bicyclists on Sidewalks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial published in your issue of June 19 you stated: "There ought to be an ordinance forbidding bicyclists from riding on sidewalks. They have no business there, and they know it. The police should at once be empowered by a proper ordinance to keep them on the road." All reasonable bicyclists would subscribe to these views if there were also an ordinance requiring the proper authorities to keep roads in good condition. But so long as suburban roads are left in the scandalously deplorable condition that many of them are in at present, it will be difficult for bicyclists to refrain from using the side paths, which are so little used by pedestrians.

Taxpayers include many bicyclists, and they are entitled to "rideable" roads if they are to be arrested for using side paths. The New York roads are a disgrace to the State, and many New Yorkers are ashamed of the lack of public spirit which characterizes their legislators, when comparing them with the Solons of Massachusetts and other States, where the fine State roads attract large gatherings of tourists who turn from New York in disgust. CIVITAS.

New York, June 21, 1897.

Patrick Henry Quoted Jeremiah.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial of June 14 on Kentucky's Whisky Trust occurs this: "In the words of Patrick Henry, 'Gentlemen may cry Peace! Peace! when there is no peace!'" Isn't it about time that the words, which were perhaps made celebrated by the great orator, should be attributed to their proper source, namely, the book of Jeremiah, vi., 14; also viii., 11. A. E. AGAN.

Syracuse, June 19, 1897.

A Splendid Supplement.

From the New Haven Palladium, June 21.

The Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday was an artistic and interesting production. It contained a full page picture of President Dwight of Yale University, a picture of the senior class, and also one in which prominent athletes of Yale figure. These supplements of THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES are notable and splendid features of this first-class newspaper.

NUGGETS.

Suburban Felicities.

This is the season when the man who likes a fine flower garden works at it every evening in order that his wife may have flowers to send to the neighbors who spend their evenings taking it cool.—Atchison Globe.

Correct Understanding at the Start.

"Would you die for me?" she asked sentimentally.

"Now, look here," he returned in his matter-of-fact way, "are we supposed to be planning a cheap novel or a wedding?"—Chicago Post.

Not Up to Date.

"So Burkman sent him a challenge, eh?"

"Oh, yes; nothing but blood would do for him."

"Did Banner make any reply?"

"Well, he sent back a calendar for 1897."—Chicago Journal.

His Objections Removed.

"If we annex Hawaii," remarked the Casual Caller, "we acquire several islands, a debt of $4,000,000, two volcanoes, and thousands of natives thrown in."

"Well," replied the Snake Editor, "if the natives are to be thrown into the volcanoes I'll withdraw my objection to the annexation scheme."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Strives to Correct His Fault.

"A great many women marry men for the purpose of reforming them," remarked the observant citizen.

"I suppose so," replied the man who was reluctantly writing a check, "but sometimes they misjudge a man. Now that you remind me of it, I believe that my wife unjustly suspected me of the habit of saving too much money."—Washington Star.

OUR "EAST."

Charlotte Perkins Stetson in Topeka State Journal.

Our East, long looking backward over sea
In loving study of what used to be,
Has grown to treat our West with the same scorn
England has felt for us since we were born.

You'd think, to hear this Eastern judgment hard,
The West was just New England's backyard!
That all the West was meant for, last and least,
Was to raise pork and wheat to feed the East!

A place to travel in, for rest and health;
A place to struggle in and get the wealth
The only normal end of which, of course,
Is to return to its historic source.

Our Western acres curving to the sun,
The Western strength whereby our work is done,
All Western progress they attribute fair
To Eastern capital invested there!

New England never liked Old England's scorn—
Do they think theirs more easy to be borne?
Or that the East, Britain's rebellious child,
Will find the grandson West more meek and mild?

In union still our sovereignty has stood,
A union formed with prayer and sealed with blood.
We stand together. Patience, Mighty West—
Don't mind the scolding from your last year's nest!

CAPTAIN BOYCOTT IS DEAD

Gave His Name to the Penalty of Which He Was the First Victim.

OSTRACISED BY THE IRISH

Scheme of Social and Business Excommunication Devised by Charles Stewart Parnell in 1880 to Punish the Representatives of Absentee Landlords.

LONDON, June 21.—The death is announced in County Mayo, Ireland, of Capt. Boycott. He was about fifty-five years of age.

Capt. Boycott became famous through the application of his name to the relentless social and business ostracism first practiced in 1880 by the Irish peasantry against the detested representatives of landlordism in Ireland. Although a descendant of an old Essex County family in England, Capt. Boycott was an Irishman by birth. He made his appearance in County Mayo, in Ireland, in 1863 and according to James Redpath, he had not lived there five years before he won the reputation of being the worst landagent in that section of country. Just prior to the intense land agitation which swept over Ireland in 1880, Capt. Boycott was a "small squire" at Lough Mask, in the Connemara section of County Mayo. He was an agent for a number of landed proprietors, among them being the Earl of Erne.

Prompted, as he always maintained, by a strict sense of duty Boycott insisted on the payment of all land rents due his principals, although the peasantry were so poor that they were hardly able to get enough to eat. He soon made himself the most unpopular man in the community. His name became synonymous among the Irish peasantry for persecution.

In the Fall of 1880 Charles Stewart Parnell, in a speech at Ennis, showed his Irish followers how they could wield an immense power without violating any law if they would combine and act as one man. Both Parnell and Redpath, as they journeyed through Ireland speaking to the thoroughly aroused peasantry, advised the latter to avoid criminal outbreaks, but to "apply the terrible power of social excommunication" to their oppressors. The instructions given to the tenantry were in substance: "If any man is evicted from his holding, let no man take it. If any man is bold enough to take it, don't shoot him, but treat him as a leper. Encircle him with silence. Let no man or woman talk to him, nor to his wife or children. If the man goes to buy goods in a shop, tell the shopkeeper that if he deals with him you will never trade with him again. If the man or his folks go to church, leave it as they enter. If the landlord takes the ground, let no man work for him. Let his potatoes remain undug, his grass uncut, his crops wither in the field."

The first victim of this treatment as applied systematically was Capt. Boycott. When the Captain sent for the tenantry on the estates for which he was agent to cut the oats, the whole neighborhood combined in a refusal to work for him. Boycott's herdsmen and drivers were sought out and persuaded to strike, his female servants were induced to leave him, and his wife and children were obliged to do all of the house and farm work themselves. Meanwhile his oats and corn remained standing, and his stock would have been unfed had he not exerted himself day and night to attend to their wants. Next the village butcher and grocer declined to sell provisions to Capt. Boycott or his family, and when he sent to neighboring towns for supplies he found it absolutely impossible to get anything. There was no fuel in the house, and nobody would cut turf or carry coal for the Captain's family. He had to tear up floors for firewood. After a while Capt. Boycott sent his family to Dublin to visit some friends, and he obstinately resisted the siege. Soon an association was formed by his friends, and under their direction and with the aid of the soldiers the "boycotted" crops were harvested, but the determined peasantry made life very uncomfortable for him for more than a year.

The application of the word "boycott" to this policy of social excommunication is said to have been first made by the Rev. Father John O'Malley of County Mayo and James Redpath. They could think of no other word to describe the situation.

In recent years Capt. Boycott has enjoyed an uncommon degree of popularity even in the County Mayo. His old neighbors admired his pluck, and, being able to acquit him of any personal unfriendliness or meanness, they forgave him for his obstinate "rent racking." He became a notable breeder of horses and fat cattle, and his venerable figure was for many years a familiar one at the annual Dublin horse show.

SPANISH GAINS IN CUBA.

More Cubans Surrender or Are Killed in Skirmishes.

HAVANA, June 21.—There has been considerable skirmishing during the last ten days.

According to the official accounts, the insurgents have lost 8 men in the Province of Santiago, 75 in Santa Clara, 20 in Matanzas, 39 in Havana, and 134 in Pinar del Rio.

It is also reported that the Spanish have captured 110 firearms and 99 side arms; that 302 insurgents, who were unarmed, surrendered, and 120 with arms in hand.

The Spanish troops have lost in these engagements 24 killed, and 6 officers and 111 privates wounded.

Yesterday a telegraph line was established between Sancti Spirtus and Camaguani. From the 1st day of July the municipal authorities will collect the taxes.

To-day at Cabanas Fortress Isidro Carmona and Antonio Jordan were shot. This afternoon at Morro Castle Mariano Martinez and Antonio Rojas were tried by courtmartial on charge of complicity in the rebellion.

PREMIERS IN BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Laurier Responds to the Toasts of Chamberlain and the Mayor.

BIRMINGHAM, June 21.—The Colonial Premiers were the guests of the City of Birmingham to-day. They were heartily welcomed by large crowds of people, and were entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and the Lord Mayor toasted the visiting Premiers, and Mr. Wilfred Laurier, the Premier of Canada, responded. In so doing, he alluded to the growing feeling that there should be more intimate connection between Great Britain and her colonies.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to the toasts of Her Majesty's Ministers, dwelt upon the great significance of the visit of the Premiers to Great Britain, which, he said, demonstrated to the world the unity of the British Empire.

Ambassador Hay at a Dinner.

LONDON, June 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Harmsworth gave a brilliant party this evening at their home in Berkeley Square.

Among those present were Ambassador Hay and Mrs. Hay, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, Mrs. Ronalds, Mr. Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate; Sir Henry Irving, and Sir Arthur Sullivan. Mme. Melba sang and M. Paderewski played.

Coppee, the French Poet, Dying.

LONDON, June 22.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says that Francois Edouard Joachim Coppee, the French poet, now in his fifty-sixth year, is dying.

FUGITIVE MURDERER CAUGHT.

Slayer of Crull, the Liveryman, Arrested in West Virginia.

WHEELING, West Va., June 21.—The murderer of M. J. Crull, the Richmond, Va., liveryman whose body was thrown into the Ohio at Sistersville a week or more ago, was arrested at Moundsville, twelve miles from here, to-day. The prisoner gave the name of Seth Hill of Grafton, West Va., but no such man lives there, and he is believed to be Irving Brown of Richmond, a relative of Crull, who left that place with him. Letters addressed to Crull were found in his pockets, and Crull's watch was on his person, together with two other watches. There are decided symptoms of a lynching to-morrow when the prisoner will be taken to Sistersville.

North Shore Limited—New York Central's morning train to Chicago. Leave Grand Central Station 10:00, arrive Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Chicago next morning at 9:00, by Michigan Central.—Adv.

MR. DEBS IS FOR PEACE.

But He Intends to be Ready for an Armed Solution of Social Problems if Necessary.

CHICAGO, June 21.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Social Democracy of America, the following officers were elected: Chairman—E. V. Debs; Secretary—Sylvester Keliher; Vice President—James Hogan; General Organizer—William E. Burns. The Directors who chose these officers and were themselves elected at the meeting in the afternoon are E. V. Debs, Sylvester Keliher, James Hogan, William E. Burns and Leroy Goodwin.

At the afternoon meeting the constitution of the Social Democracy, which has been published, was formally ratified. Mr. Debs explained at length the aims and purposes of the co-operative commonwealth. A colony would be sent to Washington, from which State he said an official invitation had been received. After establishing the colony he would secure control of the politics of the State and start the co-operative commonwealth.

"The first thing we would do after getting control," he said, "would be to call a special session of the Legislature. Then we would call a convention to revise the Constitution and get all the rot out of it. We will have control of the taxing power and can tax syndicates and land sharks out of the State. Persons shall be taxed according to their means, and shall have according to their needs.

"We will have trusts, nothing but trusts, in our State, but we will all be in the trust. The operatives will not work twelve or fourteen hours a day, but four or five. We will be in the field in 1900 with a new party.

"These men who represent the new life are going to unite, as if by magic, for the overthrow of commercialism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, by which the brotherhood of man will become a fact. I do not know whether this question will be solved peaceably or otherwise. I hope peaceably, but I am one of those who believe in getting ready for any solution that may be necessary."

Mr. Debs said that in setting up the co-operative commonwealth in Washington the colonists might be running against the Supreme Court. He would consult good lawyers and learn just what the rights of the colonists were. "We want to know our rights," he said, "and make them the rebels. If they send the militia to invade our rights, then there will be an army of 300,000 patriots on the State line to meet them on that issue."

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

At the Casino Roof Garden this week, Gilbert and Goldie, Welsh and Gardner, the Manhattan Comedy Four, Tot Davenport, the Monroe sisters, and Harrigan are among the entertainers. The burlesque and ballet are retained.

Twenty-four new cinematograph views are shown at the Eden Musée this week. Twelve are pictures of American scenes, and the remainder are views of places in foreign lands taken especially for the Musée. The waxworks are interesting, and concerts are given by the Hungarian Orchestra afternoons and evenings in the Summer garden.

Hattie Dolaro Barnes, a variety singer, who has been abroad for two years, made her reappearance at Koster & Bial's Music Hall last night. She sang several songs of the London music hall type, which were received in a very unsympathetic manner by a fairly large house. Williams and Walker and Emil Gautier, the French equestrian, gave entertaining performances, and otherwise the bill was attractive.

An excellent bill of entertainment is given at Hammerstein's Olympia Music Hall this week. Kara, the juggler, is a novel performer, who throws furniture, dishes, and other articles around with astonishing ease. Isham's Octorons give a very pleasing performance, and Josie De Witt, the violinist, in her method, compares favorably with Auguste Van Biene, the 'cellist. Other performers include the Lane sisters, who dance well.

At Keith's Union Square Theatre this week Lillian Burkhart Dickson and Charles Dickson appear in a one act play by Stanislaus Stange, entitled "A Man About Town." In the play, which is thoroughly interesting, Mrs. Dickson plays the part of a boy. The comedy sketch, "A New Year's Dream," is revived by Patrice, and the American Biograph retains its popularity. Others on the attractive bill include the Deonzos, Grais's donkey and baboons, Emil Kingsley, the Diamond Comedy Four, and the Roys.

A new edition of "A Round of Pleasure" was given to the Knickerbocker Theatre last night to a well-filled house. Clay M. Greene has written almost an entirely new book full of fun, and about all that is left of Mr. Rosenfeld's work is the mere skeleton of incident touching the Duke of Marlingford's wife and Gerstenbaum. The Shakespearean festival scene has been added to, and numerous new specialties and new music have been woven into the piece, which is now quite an attractive show.

At the Madison Square Roof Garden last night the programme rendered by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra was unusually attractive and pleased everybody. It included selections from Rietzel, Offenbach, Sullivan, Meyerbeer, Suppe, Weber, Wagner, Strauss, and others. The programme tonight contains selections from the works of American composers, including Victor Herbert and Reginald De Koven. The selections from Mr. Herbert's works are: March, "Bells of Pittsburg"; selection, "Wizard of the Nile"; "I Love Thee, I Adore Thee," cornet solo, Mr. Wasshausen; American Fantasy. The programme of Mr. De Koven's pieces includes: March, "National Guard"; selection, "Robin Hood"; waltz, "My Dreamland"; selection, "Rob Roy."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Nancy McIntosh and several members of Mr. Daly's company sail for England June 30.

Marie Valleau has been engaged to take Caroline Miskell Hoyt's place in "The Contended Woman" next season.

George Ober has been engaged to play a prominent comedy rôle in George Broadhurst's new piece "What Happened to Jones" at the Manhattan Theatre next season.

A new farcical comedy entitled "Queen of Bohemia" has been written by Frank Smithson, who staged "The Girl from Paris," at the Herald Square Theatre, and Frank H. Sparks.

Andrew A. McCormick, manager of the Broadway Theatre, has secured the services of Signor A. de Novellis as musical director of De Koven and Smith's new opera, "The Highwayman," to be produced in the Autumn at that house.

Samuel Nixon and Frederick Zimmerman, Jr., of the Philadelphia theatrical firm of Nixon & Zimmerman, which is an important member of the Hayman-Frohman theatrical syndicate, will sail on the St. Louis for England Wednesday. Mr. Nixon goes abroad ostensibly to confer with those of his theatrical partners who are now in London regarding the syndicate's plans in England.

The Lyceum Theatre, in Baltimore, has been withdrawn from the syndicate by John W. Albaugh, Jr., who has secured from his father the lease of the house. This is the first break in that section from the control of the Frohman-Hayman trust. The reason given for withdrawing is said to be due to the fact that last season the house only got fourteen weeks of booking, while the Academy, which is owned by the trust, received the principal attractions and all the booking. Mr. Albaugh intends to open the theatre next season with a stock company, and also run big attractions.

National Saengerfest Opened.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The eighteenth National Saengerfest was formally opened here to-night, with a concert by the United Singers of Philadelphia. The auditorium was crowded and an excellent programme was rendered, including the festival hymn composed especially for the occasion by Eugene Klee. Mayor Warwick delivered an address of welcome. To-morrow the prize contests will begin.

A. M. Palmer Gives Up His Lease.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Samuel E. Rork has obtained the lease of the Great Northern Theatre. The roof garden, which Mr. Rork intends to open immediately, is included in the new lease. A. M. Palmer has relinquished all his interests in the theatre. It is not known precisely when the Great Northern will reopen, but it will be open at the latest the first week in September.

Third Avenue Transfers Abolished.

Yesterday the rule abolishing transfers on the Third Avenue line, east at Eighth Street, west at Ninth Street, east at Seventeenth Street, and west at Eighteenth Street, went into effect. This is due to the acquiring of a controlling interest in the Central Crosstown Railway by the Metropolitan Street Railway. The officials of the Third Avenue Railroad consider this change a serious matter financially, as it will result in the loss of a large proportion of patronage.

PEEKSKILL CAMP ADVICES

Muster Roll of the Seventh Regiment Answered by Eight Hundred and Seventy-three Men.

ONLY ONE REPORTED SICK

Perfection in Weather for Perfection in Drill—A Dude Horse and His Antics—A Sleep Disturber—General News and Gossip.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, near Peekskill, June 21.—Everybody who saw the evening parade of yesterday is busy talking of it this morning, and everybody agrees that it was the most beautiful in all the long and varied life of the Seventh Regiment. The conditions were perfect. Light and air, sky and ground, time and temperature were right, and the men were fit. They had become used to the feel and spring of the grass and soil under their feet. Their marching was correct in time, cadence, and style, the alignments were true as a plumb line, and the drill in manual was like the working of a splendid machine.

A spectacle like that upon a long, wide plain of turf with a faint glow of pink in the sky above the darkening mountains, and just a ripple over the broad expanse of the river shining through the foliage, while the music of the band sounded across the parade ground and the bugles sang the signals, made an impression which will remain in the memories of all who saw it. Col. Stephen McGurrin of Grand Rapids, Mich., Colonel of the Second Michigan Infantry, was one of the fortunate visitors who saw one of the finest volunteer organizations in the world at its best. He was earnest and enthusiastic in his praises. Compliments have been showering all day as fast as the raindrops fell yesterday, and the officers and men are proud of themselves and of each other.

The only spectators who failed to enjoy the beauty of the scene and time were some good people from the country who drove to the camp. Every hamlet in this country has its villainous horse just as it has its dandy, its fighting dog, its drunkard, its idiot, its miser, its humorist, its brilliant but neglected genius, its congregational cow, and others of the nuisances which Providence seems to have so distributed that there is a specimen of each kind everywhere. This kind of a horse might be called a dude horse. He usually begins his act by coming into a strange and peaceful assemblage on two legs, and continues it by backing and making bluffs at running away. This makes the people he has brought and all others about him thoroughly uncomfortable and him conspicuous and happy.

About Dude Horses.

There were several representatives of this country dude variey of horse around the outskirts of the parade yesterday evening, and they contrived to lock wheels and cause a tumult among many innocent and respectable families whenever the band approached or the regiment executed an order of any kind.

There can be no question of the industry of the men. They are at work at one thing or another literally twenty-four hours a day. That will be the rule of duty at headquarters this year. The camp is not being managed on a teetotal schedule, but there is no time for dissipation, and men of all grades are kept too closely engaged to allow them much latitude. Men who are aroused at 5 o'clock in the morning and are kept at drill, school of instruction, guard duty, or parade all day, are not likely to be particularly riotous at night. There is fun in camp, but it is mess, squad, and company fun, without much noise or serious breach of discipline.

One of the methods the men on guard duty seem to have of amusing themselves is by ringing changes on the words "Halt!" "Who is that?" and "Corporal of the Guard!" From 11 P. M., when "taps" is sounded, until long after midnight, friends with the countersign and men with and without passes are being challenged in gruffs, snarls, shrieks, and growls, in tones as gentle as a lover's wooing or menacing enough to raise hair.

There is a story current that a man who had been to Peekskill and who somewhat dubiously climbed the steps leading up the bluff from the lake was further deceived by the howling of the sentinel into the belief that he was being addressed by an elevated railroad guard, and hastened around to Col. Appleton's headquarters, where he impatiently rapped on a desk with a five-cent piece and demanded a ticket.

A Wagnerian Snorer.

There were two other sensations in camp. One of them was a snorer, said to hold the belt and to have broken all records. Men crept around from distant streets to listen to the most astonishing performance ever achieved by human lungs and nasal machinery. It would be a good basis for the score of a Wagnerian opera if somebody could reproduce it. When it first attracted attention it was a distant sawmill of the portable variety in action, but apparently approaching. During this part of it his tent mate wriggled out backward from under the flaps and escaped.

After that the sound became the snorting of a large and infuriated animal, the weird wail of a consciously and hopelessly lost soul, the screaming of a hurricane through the shrouds of a full-rigged ship. Then there was another fit of sawmill, with a good many knots in the timber, and frequent breaking of saw teeth, ending in a sudden and portentous silence. Some veterans who had camped with this man before said he was always at his best when he had been tuned up with a heavy load of ham and fried eggs.

There was trouble in another tent. The night was cool—cooler than the night before. If the increase in coolness continues we will have guards coming in with ice on their whiskers to-morrow, and will be looking forward to an unexpected kind of skates. A Corporal, who had read somewhere that newspapers laid between the coverings of a bed would improve the warmth of the occupant, retired after a late Summer lunch, and smuggled in miscellaneous collection of crackling journalism. Later in the night his comrade woke and was alarmed by the fact that every breath the Corporal drew sounded like the tearing of cotton cloth. In five minutes there was in progress an active consultation, in which a number of privates and noncommissioned officers in overcoats and shoes and nothing else to speak of, proposed a number of remedies for a supposed case of pneumonia. The Corporal escaped a blistered chest only by waking in time to demonstrate that the alarming sounds were caused by his newspaper wrapping yielding to his entirely healthy breathing.

The use of blank cartridges in the firing drill will be begun to-morrow. It is understood that all the Remington blank ammunition on hand will be used up during the encampment, as the regiment expects to have Springfield rifles by the Fall.

To Drill in Hospital Work.

The sham battle on Friday will be particularly interesting because, for the first time, there will be practical drill in hospital work. The hospital corps has been hard at work to-day under the supervision of Surgeon Jarvis of the United States Army, working with supposed wounded and helpless men, lifting them on and off litters, carrying them up and down the steps of the mess hall and depositing them in imaginary hospitals. In the sham battle, men will be detailed to drop in various positions on different parts of the field, and the Hospital Corps will be instructed in lifting and carrying them off and giving them some "first aid" when supposed to be needed.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast left this afternoon for Albany. He will return on Thursday, and until that time Col. Appleton will be the Post Commander.

News was received here to-day that the Fifth Maryland Regiment baseball team will be unable to come. There were ball games this afternoon between Company A and Company B teams, which resulted in a tie, 10 to 10. The Ninth and Tenth Companies will play on Wednesday.

There were 873 men in camp this morning, and only one case of sickness—a very slight one—was reported among them.

Col. Appleton appeared this morning for the first time on a magnificent black charger recently purchased, and it is named Big Six, in honor of Company F, the Colonel's old command.

Watched by a Regular Army Officer.

Col. John C. Bates of the Second Infantry, United States Army, arrived here this morning from Fort Keogh, Montana, having been ordered to remain here during the encampment to report upon the general condition and value of the State troops. He was here in 1892, and in 1888-9 was President of the tactical board which created the tactics now in use in the National Guard and the regular army. His report will not be made for several weeks. Major Burbank, also of the regular army, has been watching the work of the Seventh keenly, and said to-day that the steady improvement, especially in guard mounting, was as evident as it is gratifying.

The Post Adjutant this morning especially and warmly complimented the First Sergeants on their reports, which he declared to be practically perfect.

The event for to-morrow will be the band concert in the evening.

The assignments for to-morrow are: Morning—Officer of the Day, Capt. Robert McLean, Company K; Officers of the Guard, First Lieut. Robert Mazet, Company D; Second Lieut. Munroe Crane, Jr., Company C. Evening—Officer of the Day, Capt. J. B. Dewson, Company G; Officers of the Guard, First Lieut. H. M. Nesbitt, Company B; Second Lieut. C. W. Nichols, Company F.

A number of young women stroll through camp daily, but two who hove in sight today caused consternation down among the company streets. These were rather pretty, and said they came from Peekskill, and were selling tickets to a fair and supper for the benefit of a Gospel Mission at 15 cents each. They came over to newspaper row and stated, with horror-struck countenances, that they had seen card playing going on in some tents, and suspected that there had been wine drinking. They seemed to be unacquainted with any variety of liquor but wine, and spoke mournfully of the use of the "wine cup." They seemed a good deal helped up, although somewhat surprised, when told that the abomination was a stranger in the journalistic, or west-side section of the camp.

They became depressed again when they learned that there was some popular tendency in favor of a harder and cheaper style of intoxicant, but brightened the second time when everybody bought tickets.

J. R. Hegeman, Jr., of Company E today carried on his steam yacht Evelyn, a party of friends from the company to West Point, where they were entertained by members of the First Class.

HEIRS TO COMSTOCK'S WEALTH

Remote Descendants of the Nevada Mine Owner Seeking His Fortune of $150,000,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 21.—S. B. Comstock, who over thirty years ago located one of the richest mines in Nevada, died about thirty years ago, leaving no kin known here. S. F. Comstock and his sister, Mrs. Susan Farral of Independence, Ohio, knew of the mine, but never investigated, for the purpose of learning who S. B. Comstock was and whether they were related. Both are now dead, and Mrs. Kramer, who is a daughter of S. F. Comstock, decided to make an investigation. A few months ago her father's second wife died, in Akron, and after her death an old family Bible was found among the family possessions, which contains a record confirming Mrs. Kramer's belief that she is related to S. B. Comstock.

The record shows that he was her greatgrand uncle. Judge T. M. Hamilton took the case, and he reports that the Comstocks of Independence and two sisters in Michigan, named Comstock, are all the heirs to the estate. At the time of Comstock's death the mine was said to be worth $60,000,000, with interest. It is claimed that the estate is now worth $150,000,000. Mrs. Kramer now lives in Cleveland.

CLINE LOST BOTH LEGS.

Run Over by a Brooklyn Trolley Car and Likely to Die.

Michael Cline, twenty-three years old, a brass molder of 119 Ainsley Street, Brooklyn, was run over by a trolley car of the Meeker Avenue line last night. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate both his legs near the hips. He will probably die before morning.

The motorman, Arthur Bates, was arrested. He declared positively that Cline threw himself in front of the car.

ALBANY'S MAYOR ON CABOT.

He Reads a Historical Paper Before the Royal Society of Canada.

HALIFAX, June 21.—The annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada opened here to-day. Among the delegates in attendance are Mayor John Boyd Thacher of Albany, N. Y.; Prof. Libby of Princeton University, H. L. Bridgman of the Brooklyn Art and Science Institute, Prof. Tyler of Princeton University, and Prof. F. S. Coop of the American Historical Society.

To-day a paper was read by Mayor Thacher of Albany on "The Cabotian Voyages." He inclines to the view that Cabot's land call was in Hudson Straits. Mayor Thacher exhibited two ancient documents that were inspected with much interest. One was an order written and signed by King Henry VIII. of England, and the other the second document signed by Queen Victoria after her coronation.

CANADIAN SOCIETY DINNER.

First Annual Banquet at the Windsor Hotel in Honor of the Queen.

The Canadian Society of New York gave its first annual dinner at the Windsor Hotel last night. June 21 was selected because it was the next day to the real Jubilee Day—June 20.

The banquet was English down to the cheese and coffee. Even Canada was almost lost sight of in the general exultation over the fact that "Victoria the Great" and "Good," as she was called throughout the speech and toastmaking, had reigned for sixty years.

Dr. Krans offered the toasts of "The President" and "The Queen," and also responded to "The Victorian Diamond Jubilee." Erastus Wiman spoke on "Reminiscences of the Queen's Golden Jubilee." Dr. Wolfred Nelson spoke on the "New York Graduate Society of McGill University"; Ellis N. Roberts spoke for St. David's Society, and Dr. F. Ferguson for the Scottish Gaelic Society. A number of the guests were called on and spoke, among them being Col. George E. Waring, Jr. Jackson Wallace responded to "Canada," and John W. Russell to "The Ladies."

The Governor General of Canada, Lord Aberdeen; Wilfred Laurier, Premier; Oliver Mowat, Minister of Justice, and M. H. Hacket, Provincial Secretary of Quebec, sent their regrets. "Heartfelt Congratulations on the auspicious occasion" were sent to her Most Gracious Majesty, through the Aide de Camp in Waiting.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Lemlein—Hirsch.

Miss Dena Hirsch, the daughter of Mr and Mrs. A. Hirsch, was married on Sunday night to Louis Lemlein. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large gathering of relatives and friends at Pad lock Hall, Ewen and Boerum Streets, Brooklyn. The bride wore a dress of white brocaded silk, trimmed with duchess lace, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses and lillies of the valley. The bridesmaids were Miss Yenine Heyman and Miss Rose Bauer. There were also four little pages in attendance—Rosie Van Roovan, Bertha Hirsch, Asa Hiller, and Lulu Hiller. The best man was Moe Lemlein. Hugo Hirsch and A. Heller were the ushers.

Root—Spoerl.

Susie Spoerl, the daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Spoerl, was married last Thursday night to Frank Wells Root, at the home of the bride, 15 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn. The parlor where the marriage took place was decorated with roses and palms, and hung with festoons of daisies. The bride wore a gown of white silk and was attended by Hilda A. Crook as bridesmaid, while the groom was attended by Alfred R. Spoerl, brother of the bride. After the ceremony there was a reception, after which Mr. and Mrs. Root left for an extended tour through New York State.

Musicale at New Brunswick.

The Misses Elizabeth Macom, Marie Louise Fisher, Lucia Currier Sperling, and Mr. Asher Atkinson and Mr. George S. Silzer, pupils of George M. Greene of New York, took part in a private musicale a few evenings ago at the residence of Mrs. Mary R. Jordan, 198 Somerset Street, New Brunswick, N. J. P. Bernard Sullivan of New York, a young baritone of promise, assisted in selections from Handel, Schubert, Gounod, Hawley, and Dennée.

The Clevelands Go to Gray Gables.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 21.—Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland left Princeton this morning for their Summer home at Gray Gables. They took with them their three children, Marion, Ruth, and Esther. They will remain away until late in September.

MANY DEGREES CONFERRED

Closing Ceremonies of the Golden Jubilee of St. Francis Xavier Church.

DISTINGUISHED CLERGY THERE

Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal Delegate, Presented the Diplomas at Carnegie Hall—School Commissioner McSweeney and ex-Postmaster General James Honored.

An audience that filled Carnegie Hall last night witnessed the closing ceremonies of the Golden Jubilee of St. Xavier College. The stage was decorated in the college colors and the Stars and Stripes. On the platform, besides the graduates and faculty, were Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal Delegate; Archbishop Corrigan, Bishops Wigger, Farley, Hotan, McDonnell, and McFaul, President Richards of Georgetown University, Falkers, Murphy, Duffey, and many other church dignitaries. A special orchestra, under the direction of Gaston M. Dethier, the organist of St. Francis Xavier Church, furnished the music.

The Bachelor's Oration was delivered by William B. Martin, '97; the Master's Oration by Walter G. Butler, '96, and the Jubilee Ode by Matthew J. Riley, '97. Gold medals were awarded to Alfred T. Brennan, Edwin H. Fiske, Alexander S. Hamill, Forbes J. Holland, William B. Martin, and Thomas F. Noonan of the graduating class. Matthew J. Riley received $50 for his prize essay. Forbes J. Holland took the first honors of his class.

Mgr. Martinelli conferred degrees on the following: Doctor of Philosophy—The Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, A. M.

Master of Arts—Francis A. Kenny Boland, Eugene K. Campbell, Richard R. Cunningham, Richard K. McKinry, William D. McLaughlin, William P. O'Flaherty, Daniel Sullivan, Myles J. Tierney, Alfred Trenchard Wood, Walter G. Butler, William S. Cherry, Edward G. Hynes, Leo L. McLaughlin, George R. Murphy, Charles Sullivan, Anthony A. Rutz, Alfred J. Talley, Victor L. Zimmermann, William C. Asper, Joseph H. Bainton, Alfred P. Brennan, Peter J. Crane, James F. Donohue, Edwin H. Fiske, Alexander S. Hamill, Owen A. Havill, Forbes J. Holland, Percy J. King, Joseph F. Lawlor, T. Augustine Ledwith, William B. Martin, John T. Marum, John J. Moran, Thomas P. McCormick, John J. McKallen, Robert P. Nattan, James M. Noonan, Thomas F. Noonan, Joseph M. Phelan, Charles P. Power, Michael S. Reilly, Matthew I. Riley, Philip F. X. Ryan, William J. Swalm.

Bachelor of Philosophy—Thomas P. Ford, John S. Keresey, Bryan J. Reilly.

Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws—George Ben Johnston, M. A., Richmond, Va.; Edward L. Keyes, M. D.; the Rev. Patrick F. McSweeny, Ph. D., S. T. D.; School Commissioner Daniel E. McSweeny, M. D.; James Robie Wood, M. D.; Ernest Lagarde, A. M., Thomas L. James and James H. Butler, A. M.

Honory Degree of Master of Arts—The Rev. James N. Connolly, Andrew E. Eichmann, the Rev. Denis Joseph Curley, James Moran, M. D., the Rev. John J. Donlan, Thomas A. Dwyer, the Rev. Denis J. Driscoll, the Rev. John Louis Belford, George Joseph Gillespie, Thomas Walsh, Ph. B., the Rev. Daniel H. O'Dwyer, the Rev. Joseph A. Bennett.

The Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, tenth President of the college, delivered the jubilee oration. He spoke of the need of educators studying and knowing human nature. No man should be allowed to teach, he said, unless familiar with the anatomy of the human mind and soul.

CITY COLLEGE BACCALAUREATE.

Dr. Burrell Delivers the First Sermon Ever Preached to Graduating Class.

About half of the members of the class of '97 of the College of the City of New York attended a baccalaureate sermon preached in the Marble Collegiate Church by the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell yesterday. This is the first time that a baccalaureate sermon has ever been given to the graduating class, as the students of the college belong to so many denominations that it is difficult to select a preacher who would be satisfactory to all.

This year's class, however, resolved to make the experiment, and invited Dr. Burrell to perform that function. He accepted, and addressed the class at Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. None of the Faculty attended, and out of the fifty students about half were of the Jewish faith.

Dr. Burrell, in opening, said that he did not obtrude his own religious views upon any one present, but hoped that they might unite in a service which would be mutually helpful. Two hymns were sung and the Lord's Prayer was offered prior to the delivery of the sermon, the subject of which was "The Scholar of To-day," and which was well received.

MRS. CLAY MAY RECOVER.

The Woman Who Attempted Suicide in Orange, N. J., Has a Chance for Her Life.

Mrs. Mary Clay, who attempted suicide by shooting herself in the left breast at her boarding house in East Orange Saturday, is in a critical condition at the Memorial Hospital of that village. The doctors have been afraid to probe for the bullet, but they say she still has a chance for her life. They expect she will have rallied sufficiently from the shock by to-day for them to find out the course of the bullet and if it has touched any vital organ.

For nearly a dozen years off and on Mrs. Clay has been employed by Dodge & Olcott, wholesale druggists, at 86 William Street, as a typewriter. She is a widow, about forty years old. Her husband died a few weeks after their wedding, leaving her sufficient money to live independently. She preferred to work. About five years ago she left Dodge & Olcott to join her father in San Francisco, and while there she lost most of her money in a business venture of his. When he died she wrote to the firm and they invited her to return and take her old place.

She worked very hard, and three weeks ago asked for a vacation on account of ill health and nervousness. Instead of going to a sanitarium or taking a complete rest, she went to Orange and became interested in a Christian Science circle. Francis H. Sloan of Dodge & Olcott said yesterday Mrs. Clay's act must have been prompted by ill health and nervous prostration. She has money in the bank, the firm thinks highly of her, and her place is ready for her whenever she is ready to return.

Mrs. Clay has given no reason for her determined attempt on her life—she tried twice before she succeeded to shoot herself—beyond this letter she left for her nephew, Edward Evans:

"Dear Edward: Have at last summoned courage to kill myself. Do not blame Christian Science. I put my trust in God and ask Him to forgive me. There is no reason why I should live."

Tenants Taken from Fire Escapes.

As Mrs. Mary Hauser, the janitress of an apartment house at the corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, was cooking her supper yesterday afternoon she saw the walls of her kitchen in flames. Mrs. Hauser aroused the tenants, but so thick was the smoke that many of them, instead of escaping through the halls, huddled onto the fire-escapes, from which the firemen rescued them. The fire was extinguished without much difficulty. The loss was $1 100 on the building, and about $800 on Mrs. Hauser's apartments. Both were insured.

Mrs. Moody a Suicide.

While suffering from an attack of melancholia, Mrs. James Moody, aged thirty-eight years, wife of a stillman employed in one of the refineries at Constable Hook, committed suicide yesterday by taking poison at her home, 42 West Twenty-second Street, Bayonne. Because of her malady the woman was recently an inmate of the Hudson County Insane Asylum at Snake Hill. She leaves three children.

Strikers Drive Out Quarrymen.

JOLIET, Ill., June 21.—Two of the stone quarries were opened this morning, but were forced to close before noon. The strikers, 400 strong, engaged a brass band and drove out all the men who were working, after which they paraded through the city. No arrests were made.

MAYER LEHMAN IS DEAD.

Was Taken Ill Last Friday and Succumbs to an Operation Performed on Sunday.

Mayer Lehman, a prominent merchant of this city and a member of the firm of Lehman Brothers, 22 William Street, died yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, after an illness of only four days, at his residence, 6 East Sixty-second Street. He was taken ill last Friday, and Sunday Dr. Gerster performed an operation on him for gangrene. He sank rapidly and death followed.

Mr. Lehman was born Jan. 9, 1830, at Rimpal, near Würzburg, Bavaria, and was educated in the public schools of Würzburg. At the age of thirty he came to this country with his brothers Emanuel and Henry and settled in Montgomery, Ala., where the three brothers started the firm of Lehman Brothers. He only remained with his brothers one year and then went into business for himself, but in 1863 again joined his brothers. The following year Mr. Lehman was appointed by the Governor of Alabama a Commissioner to visit the Confederate soldiers confined in the Northern prisons.

In 1867 Mr. Lehman came to New York, and has lived here ever since, for the past twenty years in the house where he died. Aside from his active interest in the firm of which he was a member, he has been largely identified with railroad, mining, and industrial enterprises, and was one of the twenty men who established the first iron furnace in the South before the war.

Mr. Lehman was a member of the Harmonie Club and a number of charitable organizations, taking especial interest in the Mount Sinai Hospital and Training School, to which he frequently contributed large sums. He was also a Director in the Hamilton Bank and in the N. K. Fairbank Company.

In 1858 Mr. Lehman married Miss Babetta, daughter of Isaac Newgoff of New Orleans. She survives him, as do four sons—Sigismund M., Arthur, Irving, and Herbert—and three daughters—Mrs. Hattie Goodhart, Mrs. S. Fatman, and Mrs. Clara Limburger.

Funeral services will be held at Temple Emanu-El next Thursday morning at 9:30, the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthelf officiating. Interment will be at Cypress Hills.

FUNERAL OF JAMES GAYLER.

Many Friends Do Honor to the Late Assistant Postmaster—Fine Floral Offerings.

Funeral services over the body of James Gayler, Assistant Postmaster of this city, who died Friday, were held at 8 o'clock last evening in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The services were conducted by the Rev. Edward H. Rudd, and the church was nearly filled. The remains were followed to the church by the only son of the deceased, Charles Gayler, and his wife, and several of the immediate relatives, who were met at the church by Postmaster Van Cott and a large representation of Post Office employes.

About twenty-five members of the Old Guard, of which Mr. Gayler was a member, marched to the church in a body. Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and Holland Lodge No. 8, F. & A. M., in both of which organizations the deceased had membership, were represented. The services were simple.

Among the beautiful floral pieces about the coffin was an offering of lilies and roses from the New York Branch Post Office Superintendents, a pillar of roses and immortelles from the Old Gu

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
Members New York Stock Exchange.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
Telephone, Nos. 3157 and 3158 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS
OF
Central Pacific Railroad Company
1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
MATURING JANUARY 1st, 1898.

Holders of the above Bonds are hereby notified that, with a view to securing effective representation of their interests, they will be asked to deposit their Bonds under an Agreement, which will be published shortly, giving us full power to represent their Bonds, subject to their final approval, in any readjustment of the Company's bonded debt.

A further Agreement between the Central Pacific Railroad Company and the Trustees of the Mortgages, securing such Bonds, is now in course of preparation, which will provide for the extension, on terms to be stated therein, of the above Bonds, for a period of three years from January 1, 1898, with interest meanwhile, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin.

Certificates will be issued for deposited Bonds, and application will be made for listing the same at the New York, London, Frankfort-on-Main, Berlin, and Amsterdam Stock Exchanges.

After execution of such Extension Agreement, depositing Bondholders will have the privilege of participation in its benefits.

A syndicate has been formed under our auspices to buy, at par, on January 1, 1898, any Bonds, the holders of which have not, within a time fixed therefor, availed themselves of the privilege of extension.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Mutual Life Building,
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON BRANCH, 33 LOMBARD ST.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.

STERLING DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Charles R. Henderson,
George F. Baker,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette.	Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet,	Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.
Bonds of the above-named company, maturing July 1st, 1897, secured upon lands known as the Mt. Carmel tract, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.
Registered bonds must be properly assigned.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

CENTRAL PACIFIC STOCK.
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY will, on and after July 1, 1897, against delivery of Dividend Warrant No. 32, appertaining to certificates of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, pay to persons representing the same, ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT of the par value of the stock represented by such certificates, respectively.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Bank of New York
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.
Travelers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Yesterday's market had to submit to severe tests. It withstood them all in a way which gave new confidence to people who have been identified with the recent improvement. At the very outset the talent of the Stock Exchange began to attack the whole list, and in two or three quarters they were able to cause considerable concessions, but natural buying for the long account quickly offset the reaction, and before noon the market was generally higher than it closed on Saturday or opened yesterday morning.

***

Especial efforts seemed to be made to get down the price of the conspicuous Granger railway shares. Motives for such endeavors were to be easily understood, for in the advances which have been scored, Burlington and St. Paul have from day to day been actually the market's leaders. In Burlington the raids of yesterday morning were sufficient to knock down the price of the stock about a point. But the low price stood only briefly. Commission house buying absorbed more stock than was offered by the traders at the decline, and as a result the quotations of Saturday were regained and maintained. So it was generally in the other Granger stocks.

***

In Sugar Trust something of a fight was made based on rumors from Washington suggesting that there were to be serious interferences with the sugar schedule lately arranged by the Senate. Controlling interests in the House were quoted as declaring that no protection would be allowed to the Sugar Trust beyond what had been provided in the House schedule which the Senate has increased. As has been pointed out here, Washington speculators have lately been selling Sugar Trust short on the theory that a scare could be created as soon as the Senate got through with its sugar schedule, and it is a Wall Street estimate that a large short interest has accumulated in Stock Exchange offices with Washington connections. It is probably true, as current estimates put it, that Washington has during the past month or two been a large winner in Sugar Trust speculation, but in all likelihood this year's experiences will be pretty much as the experiences of past years have been—early profits more than absorbed by subsequent losses through overtrading upon tips from the inside.

***

The bear traders exerted themselves especially to depress the price of Chicago Gas, and they succeeded in knocking it down about a point, but it recovered more than half the loss, and closed only fractionally from its top figure. It is notable that the news from Chicago touching this property is now almost universally bullish. Speculators on the short side out there have been severely punished.

***

Conspicuous features in yesterday's market were provided by Northwest and Omaha, the former advancing a point and the latter 2½. The buying in both stocks seemed to have the same origin, and from the same source there also came substantial buying orders in New York Central, which advanced about a point. Wall Street surmises that imported Vanderbilt interests are inclining to new activity.

***

Not much attention is given to the gold export movement, which is set down to the account of special transactions, quite apart from anything directly affecting the stock market interests.

***

Government bonds were firm. The fours, 1907, registered, and both the fives advanced ⅛. There was a sale of $9,000 fives, coupon, at 114.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

C., M. & St. P. pf..	1	Mexican Cent.	1½
Chi. & Northwest....	1	Nat. Starch.	¾
Chi. & Northw. pf..	½	N. Y. Central.....	⅞
Consolidated Ice	1¼	N. Y., N. H. & H....	6
Consol. Ice pf.....	⅝	R., W. & O.	½
Del. L. & W.....	½	St. P. & Omaha.....	2½
Lake Shore	¾	West. Union Beef....	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco pf.....	½	Ill. Steel Co.....	1
Balt. & Ohio.....	¾	N. Y. Central.....	½
Chicago Gas	½	N. Y., S. & W. pf...	¾
Consol. Gas	1½	Reading 1st pf.....	⅝
Detroit Gas	3	U. S. Rubber pf.....	2½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & O. 6s, series A.	1	N. Y., S. & W. ref 5s.	1½
C. B. & Q. deb. 5s..	1	O. & St. L. 1st, t. r.	4
Int. & G. N. 2d.....	1½	St. P. 1st, I. & D. ext.	1½
L., N. A. & C., con. t. r.	3	Standard R. & T. 6s.	2

Bonds Declined.

Central of Georgia 1st in..... 1¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans, 1@1¼ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months, and 3½ per cent. for eight months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4@4½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $68,172,431; balances, $4,142,012; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $761,560.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 15-16@1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates unchanged, at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅝ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55c premium. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—35@50c premium.

***

There was no demand for small lots of call money yesterday, and consequently no loans were made at the rate of 1½ per cent., which, although regularly appearing as a quotation for funds, is obtained only where the loan desired is small. Otherwise the call department was unchanged, the bulk of yesterday's loans being made at 1 per cent. Commercial paper continues to show increased activity, the supply of choice names steadily growing larger. The time department is still featureless.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fairly steady in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 11. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ½, to 62¾, and New York Central, ¼, to 103. Atchison sold at 12¼, St. Paul at 80¾, Louisville and Nashville at 50⅞, Erie at 14½, do 1st preferred at 33, and Pennsylvania at 54⅝. British consols advanced 1-16, to 112 13-16 for money, and ⅛, to 112⅞, for the account.

The Bank of England gained on balance £103,000. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f. 55c, and exchange on London at 25f. 10½c. In Berlin, exchange on London 20 marks 36 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 194.10; in Lisbon at 46, and in Rome at 104.35.

READY TO GO AHEAD.

Mr. Frank Tilford, President of the Bank of New Amsterdam, talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the business outlook. Mr. Tilford, apart from his banking connections, comes closely in touch with the business world through his position as head of the firm of Park & Tilford. He feels decidedly hopeful and confident of a steady improvement in the country's business as soon as the Tariff bill is finally disposed of. Mr. Tilford said:

"I have no fears for the future of business. Already things are looking up, and there is every promise that before very long we shall again be in the midst of a period of business activity. I think that the turn has come at last, and that from now on progress will be as steadily upward as it has been downward during the past few years.

"Of course the pending Tariff bill is still a barrier, and it will continue to be one until it is finally settled. We must expect to see hesitation in the business community pending that settlement, not from any distrust or fear of adverse developments, but from a necessary ignorance of the prices and conditions to be established by the new bill. Get the tariff out of the way and dissolve Congress, and it will be all plain sailing.

"Then the smaller retail merchants in all lines of business will begin to buy and start things up. Once begun, and with the disturbing elements removed, I think business will go forward steadily and smoothly, improving and increasing in volume gradually and surely. I do not expect to see any boom—it will take time to reassure the whole business community and to get things going once more, and for that reason I think the improvement will be a gradual one rather than any wild spurt such as we have seen before. There has been so much depression that we cannot expect to bring back prosperity again in a single day; it will take time. We cannot in reason expect anything else.

"And it will certainly be much better to have a steady and sure growth in business, a growth based on real conditions, and not on mere sentiment—one coming from an actual demand rather than from unnecessary overproduction. Business men never want to see booms, for they invariably result in disaster. The improvement that is coming will, I think, be slow and steady, and one which will result in substantial betterment for the trade of the United States.

"As to the money markets, there is as yet but little demand for funds—a natural condition of the existing state of business. As trade improves, the needs of the business community will steadily increase and the banks will find requests for accommodation gradually growing more numerous. At the present time there is a great deal of money lying idle—banks all over the country will tell you that. And this fact is going to be a great help to business men, for improvement in trade comes much easier when rates for funds are low than when there is any sort of a stringency in the money market.

"Personally, I feel confident that we are on the road to better times. I do not see anything ahead that is likely to give us another setback, and I think conditions warrant a very great improvement in the business of the country. People everywhere are confident and making ready to go ahead. All we need is the settlement of this tariff question and a positive assurance that we will have no more legislative interference in the shape of an adjournment of Congress. The business man will then know just where he stands and how to plan for the future, and he will be ready to go ahead just as soon as he can make his plans."

CHICAGO STILL BULLISH.

F. G. Logan & Co.—Our friends say: Keene, who tried to force a reaction and actually sold 10,000 shares of various stocks in his efforts to catch stop orders, said last night: "This is like '79 over again. People who hold on will make a great deal of money. I think Burlington and Quincy is as good as anything on the list. Omaha has a great future. St. Paul will beat all records, and I intend to keep long of it."

U. G. Peters & Co.—The deal in the Northern Pacific is by no means over. The Morgan contingents continue to pick up the preferred stock, while the most conservative brokers urge that the 3 per cent. bonds be bought and held for 10 points profit.

Jamieson & Co.—The stock market has been strong and active, but some good judges say its tone is not as good as it has been. The lower-priced stocks have been unusually active. There has been good buying of Chesapeake and Ohio.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.—In addition to increase in earnings the probability of an increased dividend in the Fall, a large cash surplus, and a roadbed probably in the best condition of any Western road, Rock Island has $5,000,000 7 per cent. Chicago and Southwestern first-mortgage bonds which mature on Nov. 1, 1899. In less than two and one-half years Rock Island can readily save the difference between $350,000 annual interest on these bonds and $200,000 interest at 4 per cent. Friends of the property say that it will keep pace with Burlington until such time as earnings have increased to a point where a larger dividend can be paid, and then it will shoot ahead of Burlington. The Street has for years figured that Rock Island was worth about 10 points less than Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, but this prejudice will disappear whenever the dividend rate is advanced.

Breese & Cummings—The rapid advance in Chicago Gas in two days has been something of a surprise to insiders, who had expected to see the stock gradually appreciate in value. The reason for the advance is that entirely new buying came into the stock. Prominent houses have bought freely, and houses which have had nothing to do with the property during its legal troubles, but which have apparently satisfied themselves that the Chicago Gas of to-day is entirely different from the Chicago Gas companies, subject to political and legal complications, practically semi-annually. This buying has in the aggregate been very large, and the volume of stock to be traded in has materially decreased. Its friends have claimed all along that the stock was worth par or more, and the advance to par may be rapid, instead of the gradual rise originally looked for. People with money to invest know how valuable gas stocks are, and Chicago Gas, with its practical monopoly of supply of the second largest city in the Union, is the cheapest of any of the established gas properties.

Raymond, Pynchon & Co.—If you will notice, as the market advances it gets more active, and all those who play for reactions are disappointed. You must bear in mind that this has every appearance of a bull market, and in a bull market reactions come after brisk business, sharp rises, and when least expected. In our opinion prices will go much higher, simply because those waiting for a reaction keep selling short and cannot find stocks to cover when needed.

Alfred L. Baker—Houses which have Southwestern connection, either railroad or otherwise, are particularly bullish on the stocks in the Southwest. In the first place, all of them, excepting Rock Island, are low-priced stocks, and low-priced stocks appeal to the general public much more than the higher-priced issues; for example, a man will buy 1,000 Missouri Pacific at 20 much sooner than he will buy 100 Bell Telephone or 100 Pullman for purely speculative operations.

ONE BRITISH OPINION.

Messrs. J. D. Walker & Watson, one of the most important brokerage houses of Edinburgh, in a letter just issued, quote a large American banking house "in close touch with the better-class investing circles" as saying:

"We are inclined to think that the British investor has made something of a mistake in letting his bonds go, for many of them are now commanding better prices in this market than he sold them at. Our high-grade refunding railway bonds seem to be taking very well in your market. As a matter of fact, the municipal bonds which we have brought to your attention yielding a better rate, are, in our opinion, intrinsically in every way the equal if not the superior of the best railroad bonds. We know how difficult it is to convince people of this fact, who are so accustomed to seeing securities quoted and so anxious to have them quoted before showing any decided interest.

"It looks now as though the Cuban situation was not going to prove a very serious menace to business. The tariff debate begins to-day, and that will probably drag its weary length along for some time. We shall hope that when it is once concluded, a vote may be taken that will make business much better."

Commenting upon this—and indicating a new interest in American securities among British investors—Messrs. J. D. Walker & Watson say:

"As to the improving aspect of Americans we have for some time past been calling attention to a change in the attitude of the market and a gradual return of confidence as regards the business outlook, this being not entirely confined to what is known as the 'professional' circle.

"In short, the alarms and distractions which have for long deterred the public from turning their attention towards American securities are at last in a measure passing into oblivion; even the thorough fright that at one time possessed the minds of investors and speculators alike as to the United States 'going on a silver basis,' is beginning to be forgotten.

"Even those who, while this distrust of the American monetary standard was fresh, were so positive that the 'silverite' agitation was at best only postponed till the next Presidential election, are now beginning to realize that that is still a long way off, and that a good deal may happen in the interval in the way of bringing up fresh matters of interest to the eclipse of the 'silver question' as a political issue.

"Another favoring factor of the 'out of sight out of mind' order, is that referred to above in the extracts we have quoted re the tariff agitation. With this disposed of, as doubtless it will be before long, one more disturbing element will be got rid of, to the great benefit of the business situation.

"As yet, attention on this side of the Atlantic is, as is usually the case, chiefly if not entirely directed to 'Wall Street's wares'; but, although the investing public move more slowly, it can only be a question of time when confidence among them also towards America, as one of the best fields of investment, will once more be restored.

"We would again direct the attention of such investors as may wish to 'be in' betimes—i. e., before the level of quotations shall have been advanced by the resumption of European buying on a large scale—to the various American bond issues, viz., railroad bonds, municipal securities, and mortgages of street railroads.

"A preference will naturally be given to 'gold issues'—i. e., bonds containing an undertaking to pay both interest and principal 'in gold coin of standard weight and fineness'—although this distinction does not in America itself, when other conditions are the same, materialize any more than a fractional difference in market value.

"The investing public, of course, need not look for a very great difference in the yield as compared with home securities of equal standing—the days of 5 and 6 per cent. in the States 'with safety' are no more; but they may still reckon on a return of, say, ½ to 1 per cent. higher, with practically equal security, and this is surely quite worth 'going for.'"

THE STRENGTH OF THE MARKET.

The inherent strength of the market was well illustrated yesterday. When the bears made their raid and combined in an aggressive attack on the list, the bulls made no particular attempt to hold prices out, and prices sagged off. But as soon as the bear condition had spent its strength and the market became dull again, stocks immediately became firm and buoyant, showing plainly that in its present state the market has wonderful strength of its own whenever free from the manipulative pressure of the bear crowd.

WESTERN UNION AND MR. MORGAN.

Wall Street is just beginning to appreciate the real significance of the recent purchase by Mr. J. P. Morgan of a large block of Western Union Telegraph stock. It is now rumored that Mr. Morgan's newly acquired prominence as an influential factor in Western Union affairs means much more for the welfare of the company than has at first appeared on its face.

The fact that Mr. Morgan and his friends have also lately become more largely than ever interested in the Bell Telephone Company is combined with the announcement of his purchase of Western Union stock in the gossip of the Street. It is pointed out that with Mr. Morgan's large holdings in each company any war between the two cannot only be avoided, but that the two companies can be brought close together and such relations established between them as will materially increase the earnings of both.

NORTHWEST REFUNDING PLANS.

The strength of Northwest yesterday was due principally to the announcement that the scheme for the refunding of the road's obligations was shortly to be announced. Most the buying came from Vanderbilt houses, and the professional element was also a good buyer of the stocks. According to rumor, maturing Northwest bonds are to be refunded at 3½ per cent., the same rate as the new Lake Shore and New York Central issues, and it is estimated that the saving will amount to about 1 per cent. on the stock.

The statement that the Northwest scheme is almost ready to be made public is well received in the Street, and, as in the case of the news of the same character regarding the Lake Shore and New York Central plans, is the subject of much discussion.

It looks as though Wall Street is again about to become enthusiastic over the prospect of large savings to be made by railroad corporations by means of refunding schemes at this period of cheap money. The announcement of the success of the Lake Shore plan had a marked effect upon financial sentiment at the time, and the same was true of the New York Central plan. When it is considered that almost all of the larger railroad companies have obligations maturing within the next two or three years the refunding of which will materially decrease their fixed charges, there is reason for the bullish enthusiasm which every new announcement of the kind arouses.

AS TO AMERICAN SPIRITS.

The apparent collapse of the bull movement in the American Spirits stocks, to which much attention was directed last week, and which resulted in fractional gains, gives interest to the following from the organ of the whisky trade, The Wine and Spirit Gazette, which, in referring to the recent tale of a gigantic bourbon whisky trust, says:

"Now the industrious schemers are again shaking that alleged $50,000,000 wad in the faces of the bourbon distillers with a proposition to buy up all their warehoused goods now awaiting a market. Of course, since the fact leaked out the Whisky Trust people deny all connection with it. It remains that the trust, like its predecessor, finds it a losing business to carry an indiscriminate lot of good, bad and ordinary distilleries, more than half of them idle, and those in operation producing vastly more goods that can be taken up by the market. In consequence, they find their immense stocks of spirits constantly increasing on their hands and decreasing in value, while their more active, shrewd, and business-like competitors undersell them a fraction all the time, and so secure the lion's share of what little business there is doing. The most plausible explanation of the trust's pretended readiness to dispense $50,000,000 in cold cash among the bourbon whisky distillers is that it is a bluff, designed merely to have an effect on Wall Street. The great Kentucky Bourbon Trust is a 'fake.'"

NEW YORK CENTRAL EARNINGS.

A statement of the earnings of the New York Central for the quarter ending June 30, partly estimated, was issued yesterday. Gross earnings are calculated at $11,000,000, an increase of nearly $300,000 over 1896, and the net at nearly $3,900,000, an increase of over $350,000. Charges amount to $2,640,000, leaving a balance applicable to dividends of $1,256,000. Dividend charges amount to $1,000,000, leaving a surplus of $256,000, against a deficit last year of $120,000 and a deficit in 1895 of $511,000.

CHICAGO GAS IN CHICAGO

Chicago Gas stock continues strong. It passed 90 yesterday just after the market opened and soon after sold up to 90¾. It closed at 90⅝. There was one sale of Chicago Gas stock on the local exchange yesterday, but it was only of ten shares. Some of the brokers believe when the companies now comprising the Chicago Gas Company can legally consolidate there will be an opportunity for trading in stocks in considerable quantities on the local exchange. A good many Chicago investors have fought shy of gas stocks owing to the legal aspect, but this is now cleared up to such an extent that buying has become more general. Up to the present time, however, practically all of the trading in Chicago Gas stock has been through private wire houses, which execute their orders on the New York Stock Exchange.—Chicago Tribune.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quothtions.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st..	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d....	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d.....	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	181½	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.....	66	69
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s....	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.....	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	68	70
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols..	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s.....	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.....	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.....	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.....	90	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st..	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d...	66	69
Kings County Traction.....	42	44½
New Orleans Traction common.....	7	8
New Orleans Traction preferred....	28	32
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s.....	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock.....	128	132
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.....	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.....	182	185
Third Avenue Railroad.....	150	152
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry).....	100	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend...	80	81
Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 1st.....	91	92
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.....	75	80
Union Ferry stock.....	64	65
Union Ferry 5s.....	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s.....	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock.....	143	147
Indianapolis Gas 1st.....	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.....	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock.....	82	85
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock..	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s.....	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend..	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest..	72	74

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend.....	77½	79
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J....	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock.	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	101¾	102¼
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.....	222	225
Grand Rapids Gas stock.....	66	69
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.....	260	269
Madison (Wis) stock.....	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock..	73	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.....	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st.....	114	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol..	107	109
St. Paul Gas bonds	70	77
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.....	110¼	111
Standard Gas, New York pf., ex div..	119	122
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.....	114	118
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee..	70	72
Western Gas Co., bonds, Milwaukee..	96	97½

Industrials.

American Bank Note.....	43	45
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	58
Cramps' Shipyard stock	50	57
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.....	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill'g pf,ex div.	65	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds...	96	99
Lorillard Company pf.....	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.....	39	41
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds...	82	86
New York Air Brake Company.....	18	20
New York Biscuit Company.....	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new).....	4	4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	337
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.....	61	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend....	325	325½
Trenton Pottery	9	9
Trenton Pottery pf.....	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	85	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	70	74
Wagner Car Company	152½	153½
Worthington Pump pf.....	77	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit.....	98	99
Anderson Tobacco Company.....	20	25
Central & South American Tel.....	118	119½
Commercial Cable stock.....	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	5	8
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock.....	4	5
Madison Square Garden 2d.....	51	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s....	45	47
New York & New Jersey Telephone..	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock.....	40	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company...	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.....	15¼	16¼
Trow Directory pf.....	35	38

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@61⅛c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅝@49c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,025.86 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date.....	$1,829,612
Exports in same period.....	19,457,598
Net exports.....	$17,627,986
Net exports, 1896.....	21,206,869
Net exports, 1895.....	11,657,089
Net exports, 1894.....	55,230,838
Net exports, 1893.....	63,327,622

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,100 shares of Brunswick sold at .06, 100 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .03, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.45@1.40, 400 Mollie Gibson at .35, and 500 Pharmacist at .10.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Manhattan	215
American Ex.....	168	Market & Fulton.....	200
Broadway	225	Mechanics'	195
Butch. & Drovers'.....	100	Mercantile	170
Central National.....	160	Merchants'	140
Chase National.....	400	Merchants' Ex.....	114
Chatham	280	Metropolis	400
Chemical	4000	National Union.....	200
City	500	New Amsterdam.....	200
Citizens'	125	New York.....	295
Commerce	204	Ninth National.....	100
Continental	130	Nat. Bank of N. A...130	
Corn Exchange.....	285	Pacific	175
Fifth Avenue.....	3000	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I...120		People's	210
Fourth National.....	175	Phenix	106
Gallatin National.....	310	Republic	150
Garfield National.....	500	Seaboard National.....	169
German American.....	110	Second National.....	425
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather.....	91
Hanover	325	State of N. Y.....	100
Imp. & Traders'.....	525	Tradesmen's	97
Irving	135	Western National.....	114
Lincoln National	750		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Hamilton Bank of New York announces a dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, payable July 1. Transfer books reopen July 1.

The Astor Place Bank of New York announces a dividend of 3 per cent., payable July 1. Transfer books close June 25 and reopen July 2.

The United Traction and Electric Company of Jersey City announces a dividend of ½ of 1 per cent., payable July 1. Transfer books reopen July 3.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company announces a dividend of 1 per cent., payable July 15. Transfer books close June 30 and reopen July 16.

The July coupons of Mobile City bonds of the issue of 1881 will be paid July 1, in New York, by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile, by the First National Bank of that city.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York announces a regular dividend of 20 per cent., and an extra dividend of 5 per cent., both free of tax, payable July 1. Transfer books close June 24, at 1.00m, and reopen July 1.

The Citizens' Savings Bank of New York announces that interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after July 19 on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

Gold Shipments to Europe.

Talk in regard to a three-million-dollar gold shipment for to-day was found to be idle at noon yesterday. The only exports will be those announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday, viz.: Lazard Frères, $800,000, and Baring, Magoun & Co., for Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston, $750,000, a total of $1,350,000, making the gold tide eastward since April 26 last, $19,664,474. Of to-day's shipments, $1,080,000 was taken from the Sub-Treasury. Lazard Frères drew $280,000, and made up the balance, $320,000, from its own deposits of San Francisco-Australian gold in the Hanover and Fourth National Banks. Baring, Magoun & Co. drew $800,000, but the margin, $50,000, was to be used in sorting, so as to avoid shipping lightweight coin.

Gold Withdrawals in New York.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received information that $1,080,000 in gold coin was withdrawn to-day from the New York Sub-Treasury for export.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, June 23,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
5 shs. 3d Aven

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, June 21, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14¼	14¾	80	American Cotton Oil..	14⅛	14⅜	14	14⅛	.....
61½	62	210	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	62	62	62	62	.....
10⅞	11	800	American Spirits Mfg.	11¼	11¼	11	11	— ⅜
30½	30⅝	160	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	30⅛	30⅛	30	30	.....
123¼	123¼	27,551	American Sugar Refs.	123	123⅜	122¼	123¼	— ¼
106¼	106½	492	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	106½	106⅞	106¼	106¾	— ¼
73¼	73¼	680	American Tobacco....	73	73¼	73	73⅛	+ ⅛
106½	108	130	American Tobacco pf.	106	106	106	106	— ½
12	12¼	1,130	At., T. & S. F.....	12¼	12¼	12	12	.....
23⅞	24	4,877	At., T. & S. F. pf....	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
10¼	10⅝	650	Baltimore & Ohio....	10⅜	11	10½	10½	+ ⅛
12⅜	12½	1,210	Bay State Gas	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
24	24½	920	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	.....
108⅜	109	310	Brooklyn Union Gas..	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅛
⅜	½	100	Brunswick Co.....	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	.....
50¼	50½	1,375	Canada Southern.....	49⅞	50⅜	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	17⅜	980	Chesapeake & Ohio....	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
81¼	81⅝	13,486	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	81½	81⅞	81	81½	— ⅛
89⅜	89¾	16,600	Chicago Gas.....	90	90⅛	89⅛	89⅜	— ⅛
78⅝	79	12,345	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	78¾	79	78¼	78⅞	+ ⅛
138⅝	139¼	575	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	138¾	139	139⅛	139	+1
111	111⅝	8,300	Chicago & Northw....	110¾	111⅞	110⅝	111¼	+ ⅛
158	..	140	Chi. & Northw. pf....	158	158	158	158	— ⅛
70⅝	70⅞	4,662	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	70⅝	71	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅛
24	24⅛	600	C., C., C. & St. L....	24¼	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
..	..	12	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	.....
19¼	19⅜	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	.....
33⅜	34	1,804	Consolidated Ice	32¾	34	32¾	34	+1⅝
83	84	650	Consolidated Ice pf...	83	83½	83¼	83½	+ ⅛
166¼	166¾	1,580	Consolidated Gas Co..	166¾	167	165¾	166¾	— 1⅛
107¼	107½	20	Delaware & Hudson..	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	.....
152	155	100	Del., Lack. & West..	152½	152½	152½	152½	+ ½
41	42¼	50	Denver & R. G. pf....	41	41	41	41	.....
..	..	200	Detroit Gas	21½	21½	21½	21½	—3
115	116	10	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	.....
32⅞	33	150	General Electric	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
96	97½	1	Illinois Central	96½	97½	96¼	96¼	.....
88½	89	100	Illinois Steel Co.....	37	37	37	37	—1
87⅝	88	1,000	Iowa Central	87⅝	88⅜	87⅝	88⅜	+ ⅛
23	23¾	800	Laclede Gas	24	24	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
80	83	80	Laclede Gas pf.....	80	82	80	82	.....
14½	15	110	Lake Erie & Western..	15	15	15	15	.....
171	172	200	Lake Shore	171¾	171¾	171¾	171¾	+ ¾
40	50	40	Long Island.....	40	40	40	40	.....
49⅝	49⅞	2,675	Louisville & Nashville.	49½	49⅞	49¼	49⅞	+ ⅛
87⅜	87¾	2,508	Manhattan Con.....	87⅝	87⅞	87½	87⅝	— ⅛
110	110½	215	Metropolitan Traction.	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Mexican Central	9	9	9	9	+1¼
99¾	100	5	Michigan Central	100	100	100	100	.....
49	49½	100	Minnesota Iron.....	49	49	49	49	.....
12¼	12¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas...	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
31½	31¾	2,292	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	30¾	31½	30¼	31⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	18½	3,525	Missouri Pacific.....	18⅝	18⅝	18	18½	+ ⅛
28½	28⅝	308	National Lead Co....	28½	28⅞	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
95½	96½	8	National Lead Co. pf.	95½	96¼	95½	95¼	— ¼
12½	13	300	National Linseed Oil..	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
5½	6	270	National Starch	5¾	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
55	56	50	National Starch 1st pf.	54	54	54	54	.....
82	82¼	2,461	New Jersey Central ..	82¼	82¼	81⅝	82	— ⅛
101¼	101⅝	2,623	New York Central	101	101⅞	101	101⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	110	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.....	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	.....
173	175	110	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	173	173	173	173	+8
32¼	32⅞	910	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	32¼	32¾	32¼	32½	.....
9⅞	10¼	800	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	10	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
26⅛	27½	1,700	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf..	27½	27⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
29	30¼	10	Norfolk & Western pf.	30	30	30	30	.....
4⅛	4½	200	North American.....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	347	Northern Pacific.....	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅝	10,149	Northern Pacific pf...	41⅜	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	15	Ontario & Western...	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
15	15¼	1,040	Or. S. L. & U. N. wh. iss.	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
29¼	29⅝	3,070	Pacific Mail.....	29	29⅜	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅛
¼	⅜	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	..	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
12¼	13⅛	50	P., C. & St. L.....	12	12	12	12	.....
164⅞	165¼	105	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	164⅞	164⅞	164⅞	164⅞	— ⅛
21¼	21⅝	5,420	Reading	21¼	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	45⅞	1,229	Reading 1st pf.....	45⅜	46¼	45⅜	45⅝	.....
27	27⅜	780	Reading 2d pf.....	27⅛	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
117¾	118¼	100	Rome, W. & Ogdens...	118	118	118	118	+ ⅛
11⅞	12¼	301	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
5⅝	5⅞	3	St. L. & San Fran....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝	.....
40¼	40½	401	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	40½	40⅝	40½	40½	— ⅛
16⅝	16¾	1,526	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	16⅜	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	.....
3	3½	290	St. Louis Southw.....	3	3	3	3	— ¼
8½	9	900	St. Louis Southw. pf..	8½	¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
61	61⅛	16,440	St. Paul & Omaha....	59	61⅜	59	61	+2¼
140	145	65	St. Paul & Omaha pf..	145	145	143	143	.....
15	16	200	Southern Pacific	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ½
9	9¼	300	Southern Railway.....	9	9	9	9	.....
28⅝	28⅞	1,325	Southern Railway pf..	28⅝	28⅞	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
5½	5¾	336	Standard R. & T.....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
24¾	25	2,192	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
10	10¼	250	Texas Pacific.....	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
6¾	6¾	2,860	Union Pacific.....	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	8	20	United States Leather.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	.....
58⅝	58⅝	800	U. S. Leather pf....	58¼	58⅜	58⅛	58⅛	.....
12¾	13	605	United States Rubber.	13	13	13	13	.....
59	60¼	776	U. S. Rubber pf.....	60¼	60¼	59	59	—2¼
6⅛	6¼	1,200	Wabash	6¼	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	15½	1,050	Wabash pf.....	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
7½	8¼	125	Western Union Beef...	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
82⅞	83¼	6,826	Western Union Tel...	83¼	83⅜	82⅞	82⅞	— ⅛
..	..	10	Western Gas	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	.....
⅝	⅞	50	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	.....
Sales.....		187,966						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 5s
1,000.....108

At, T & S F gen 4s
22,000.....84
10,000.....83⅞
6,000.....83¾
6,000.....83⅞
5,000.....83¾
Adjustment 4s
2,000.....49⅜
48,000.....49⅝
1,000.....49¾
1,000.....49⅞
84,000.....50
10,000.....49⅞

Brooklyn R T 5s
2,000.....80½

Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
1,000.....112⅝
1,000.....112¾

Bklyn W & W Co 5s
1,000.....97¼

Cent Ga Ry con 5s
2,000.....88

Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
13,000.....30

Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
6,000.....10

Cent Ga, Mob Div 5s
10,000.....97

Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A
1,000.....121½

Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
3,000.....91¾

Chi, B & Q deb 5s
5,000.....102½
6,000.....102½

Chi, B & Q conv 5s
1,000.....103½

Chicago & Erie 1st
1,000.....109¾

Chi G L & C Co 1st
4,000.....104

Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
11,000.....42½
10,000.....42¾
7,000.....42½
15,000.....42⅝

Chi & N W S F 6s
18,000.....117½

Chi, R I & P ext 5s
6,000.....107
7,000.....107¼
1,000.....107

Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs
1,000.....68

Detroit Gas Co 5s
5,000.....82¼

East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
3,000.....108¼
10,000.....108⅜
1,000.....108⅝
12,000.....108½

Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
1,000.....100½

Erie 3d mortgage
3,000.....116
12,000.....115¾

Flint & P M 5s
5,000.....80

Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
1,000.....118¼

H & Tex Cent 1st 5s
2,000.....111¾

Ill Cent 4s, 1953
6,000.....101¼

Ind, Dec & Sp 1st, Trust Co certfs, ex bds
4,000.....35⅛

Ind, Dec & West 1st
12,000.....103

Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge
5,000.....80

Int & Gt Nor 3d
3,000.....40

Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000.....92¾
Total sales.....

Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
4,000.....99
7,000.....98½
1,000.....99

Lake E & West 1st 5s
1,000.....118

Lake E & W 2d 5s
2,000.....102

L S & M So 2d coup
2,000.....121

Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
1,000.....117½

Long Island G M 4s
3,000.....87

Louis & Nash cons
2,000.....103¾

Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
5,000.....82½

L, N A & C cons, Trust Co certfs
1,000.....87

Mich Cent 5s, 1902
2,000.....106¼

Mil & St Paul cons
25,000.....138½

Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s
3,000.....117

M & D cons
1,000.....138½
3,000.....139

Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
8,000.....103
2,000\20F.....102⅞

Minn & St L con 5s
1,000.....103½
1,000.....103¼

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000.....83¾
1,000.....83⅝
1,000.....83⅞
4,000.....83¾
4,000.....83⅞
5,000.....83¾

Mo, K & T 2d
6,000.....61
11,000.....61¼
10,000.....61
500.....61¾
10,000.....61

Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
25,000.....68½

N Y Cent deb 4s
3,000.....103½

N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000.....105
1,000c.....105

N Y, N H & H 4s, cons deb cts, small bonds
1,000.....135¼
200.....136

N Y, O & W refdg 4s
2,000.....96

N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
2,000.....104¼
1,000.....104½

Norf & W Ry con 4s
1,000.....73¼

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
5,000.....58¾
24,000.....56½
41,000.....56¾
5,000.....56½
41,000.....56¾
2,000.....56⅞
17,000.....56¾

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
2,000c.....90
500.....90¼

Ohio & Miss con S F
8,000.....105¼

Ohio & Miss 2d
5,000.....120

Omaha & St L 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000.....55

Oregon R & N 4s
1,000.....85
24,000.....85¼

Oregon S L inc B, when issued
10,000.....25½

Penn Co's 4½ reg
1,000.....110½

Peo & Eastern 1st
5,000.....70

Reading Co gen 4s
10,000.....83¾
11,000\$.....83⅞
24,000.....83⅞

Rio Grande West 1st
18,000.....76
20,000.....76¼
24,000.....76½

St L & S F G M 5s
1,000.....100⅞

St L S W 1st
5,000.....67½

San An & Ar Pass 4s
7,000.....59

Scioto Val & N E 4s
10,000\20F.....82

So Pac of Cal 5s consld
8,000.....90¼
7,000.....90⅝

So Pac of N M 1st
10,000.....100

Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000.....92¼
6,000.....92½

Standard R & T 6s
2,000.....66
1,000.....66½
1,000.....66⅞
6,000.....67
2,000.....67⅜
1,000.....67½

Standard R & T inc
2,000.....15½

Term R R Ass'n of St Louis con 5s
10,000.....107½

Tex & N O cons 5s
10,000.....96⅝

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000.....90⅞
1,000.....91

Tex & Pac 2d inc
7,000.....25¼
32,000.....25
5,000.....24⅜
5,000.....25
30,000.....24¾
1,000.....25

Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000.....77
5,000.....76½

Ulster & Del 1st 5s
1,000.....100

Union Pac 1st, 1898
3,000.....104⅜

Wabash 2d 5s
10,000.....70¼

W N Y & P 1st
3,000.....100¼

Wilkes & East 1st
4,000.....88

Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000.....33⅜
3,000.....33½
1,000.....33⅜
7,000.....33½

$1,175,700

MINING EXCHANGE PRICES.

Transactions on the Mining Exchange were officially reported yesterday as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Annetta	.32½	.32¾	.32½	.32¾	600
Japan	3.37½	3.50	3.12½	3.25	1,600
Miami	.22	.22½	.21¾	.21¾	5,000
Cripple C Con	.05½	.06	.05¼	.05¼	1,300
Gold Cliff	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17¾	200
Isabella	.28	.29	.28	.29	1,600
Jack Pot	.05	.05¾	.05	.05¾	800
Jefferson	.07¼	.07½	.07¼	.07½	100
New Haven	.02	.02	.02	.02	3,000
Russel	.42½	.44¾	.42½	.44¼	13,500
Total sales					27,700

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$232,748,525
Gold reserve	144,381,174
Net silver	28,379,756
United States notes in the Treasury	32,072,431
Treasury notes of 1890	29,727,801
Total receipts this day	1,575,506
Total receipts this month	20,559,018
Total receipts this year	331,559,039
Total expenditures this day	750,000
Total expenditures this month	15,397,000
Total expenditures this year	358,270,141
Deposits in national banks	16,947,872

National bank notes received to-day for redemption, $381,112; Government receipts from internal revenue, $812,557; customs, $731,522; miscellaneous, $31,426.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
410	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11¼	11¼	11	11⅛
15,950	Am. Sug. Refs.	123	123⅝	122½	123⅛
160	Am. Tobacco	73¼	73½	73	73⅛
40	At., T. & S. F.	12	12⅜	12	12⅛
50	At., T. & S. F. pf.	23⅞	24	23⅞	24
100	Bay State Gas	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
6,470	Chicago Gas	90	90¼	89½	89⅞
2,190	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	70⅝	71⅛	70¼	70⅜
7,410	Chi., R. & Quincy.	81½	81⅞	81	81⅞
11,310	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	78⅝	79⅛	78¼	78⅞
3,430	C., St. P., M. & O.	59½	61⅜	59⅞	61⅜
1,600	Central of N. J.	82¼	82⅞	81⅝	82
960	Chi. & Northwest	110¼	111⅜	110¼	111¼
310	Gen. Electric	32⅞	33¼	32¾	33⅛
510	Louis. & Nash	49½	49⅝	49¼	49⅝
110	Manhattan	87½	87⅞	87⅜	87⅞
680	Mo. Pacific	18½	18⅝	18¼	18⅜
100	Mo., K. & T. pf.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜
60	N. Y. Central	101⅜	101⅜	101¼	101¼
100	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	27	27	27	27
3,030	Nor. Pac. pf.	41½	41⅝	40¾	41½
90	Pacific Mail	29	29	29	29
1,500	Reading	21¼	21½	21⅛	21½
40	St. L. Southwest. pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
40	Southern Ry. pf.	28½	28¾	28¼	28½
120	Standard R. & T.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
170	Tenn. C. & I.	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¾
20	Union Pacific	6	6	6	6
110	U. S. Leather pf.	57⅞	58⅜	57⅞	58⅜
1,030	Western Union	83½	83¾	83	83

BONDS.

$14,000	At., T. & S. F. adj.	50	50¼	50	50¼
2,000	Brook. W. & W. 5s	97¼	98	97¼	98
7,000	Mo., K. & T. 1st..	83¾	84	83¾	84
10,000	Texas Pacific 2d....	25	25	25	25
$58,000					

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96¾	..
4s, r., 1907	111¼	111¾
4s, c., 1907	113	113¼
4s, r., 1925	124¾	125¼
4s, c., 1925	125	125½
5s, r., 1904	114	114½
5s, c., 1904	114	114½
Currency 6s, 1898	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101¾	..
Adams Express	150	155
Alb. & Sus	172	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	60	63
Am. Coal	110	125
Am. Express	111	114
Am. T. & C.	90	93
Ann Arbor	9	11
Ann Arbor pf	28	29
At. & Pac	..	¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	2½	3½
Bell. & So. Ill. pf.	125	..
Boston & Me.	205	107
Boston & Providence	260	..
Chi. Junction & Stock Yards	101½	102
Chi. Junction & Stock Yards pf	105	106
Fitchburg pf	94½	94¾
Old Colony	177½	178
West End	84	84¾
West End pf	94½	..
Wisconsin Central	1½	..
Oregon Short Line	18½	18¼

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	4	
Allouez	1	
Arnold	3¼	
Atlantic	20½	21
Boston & Cripple Creek	.08	12
Boston & Montana	129½	129¾
Butte & Boston	21⅜	21½
Calumet & Hecla	380	385
Centennial	7⅝	7⅞
Franklin	15½	16
Gold Coin Mines	4 13-16	5
Kearsarge	17½	18¼
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	6¼
Osceola	31½	32
Pioneer, (gold)	3¾	4
Quincy	111	112
Santa Isabel	13⅞	14¼
Tamarack	118	120
Tamarack Junior	16½	17½
Tecumseh	1½	2½
Wolverine	10¼	10½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	230	231
Dominion Coal	11	11¼
Dominion Coal pf	84	85
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	145	146
Lamson Con. Car Service	15	15¼
Mexican Telephone	.75	.80
New England Telephone	104½	..
Philadelphia Company	18¾	18¾
United States Oil	13⅝	14
Westinghouse Electric	21½	23
Westinghouse Electric pf	50	51

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	..	1
Merced Gold Mining	8¾	9
Old Dominion Copper Mining	18	18¼

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The specialties—Welsbach shares, Pennsylvania Heat preferred, and Electric Storage Battery stocks—were features in this market to-day. The entire group advanced sharply under commission house buying, but they failed to hold their full gains. This was also true of Pennsylvania Steel common, which jumped from 26½ to 29, and then reacted to 27. United Gas was quiet but firm throughout the day. Union Traction held strong on continued buying by houses who are recognized as close to the management. Philadelphia Traction was firm on moderate trading. Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania were without special changes. Reading was moderately active, the price following the rest of the arbitrage stocks under the leadership of the New York market. Metropolitan rose to 110¾ late in the day under New York buying. The close was steady at concessions from top prices.

Closing quotations for the leading issues:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	26⅜	27
N. P. Com. Rct.	14⅜	14⅝
N. P. Com. Rct. pf.	41⅜	41⅝
Pennsylvania	53¼	53½
Reading	10 11-16	10¾
Reading 1st pf.	22⅞ 23 1-16	
Reading 2d pf.	13¾	..
St. Paul	70	70
Metropolitan Traction	110½	111
Philadelphia Traction	70⅝	70½
Baltimore Traction	18⅜	18⅝
Union Traction	10¼	10¼
Pennsylvania Heat	74	74½
Pennsylvania Heat pf	33¾	34
United Gas Improvement	74⅝	74¾
Electric Storage	20	20½
Electric Storage pf	22¼	22½
Welsbach Light	48	49
Marsden	8½	9
American Railway Electric	5	6¼
Reading general 4s	..	81½
Electric & People's 4s	70½	70½
Pittsburg C. Trac.	7⅞	8
Pittsburg C. Trac. pf	38	..

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Milenge	336	336	336
2d week June	$30,464	$27,756	$28,974
From Jan. 1	638 373	628,533	569,032

C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—

Milenge	1,838	1,838	1,850
2d week June	$251,933	$270,226	$268,745
From July 1	12,492,813	13,074,006	12,977,700

DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—

Mileage	334	334	334
2d week June	$23,628	$21,139	$21,116
From Jan. 1	513,497	454,776	476,887

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—

Mileage	156	156	156
2d week June	$5,566	$4,790	$4,624
From July 1	261,506	296 504	282,171

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—

Mileage	167	167	167
2d week June	$18,559	$19,118	$19,773
From July 1	1,105,290	1,021,184	998,864

MEXICAN NATIONAL—

Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
2d week June	$161,647	$81,948	$86,485
From Jan. 1	2,476,310	2,062,405	1,951,221

OHIO RIVER—

Mileage	224	224	215
2d week June	16,755	20,015	18,034
From Jan. 1	383,578	429,850	311,113

NEW YORK CENTRAL for the quarter ending June 20, partly estimated—

Gross earnings	11,055,000	10,770,000	10,596,200
Operating ex.	7,159,000	7,240,000	7,466,600
Net earnings	3,896,000	3,530,000	3,149,600
Charges	2,640,000	2,650,000	2,660,800
Balance	1,256,000	880,000	488,800
Dividends	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Surplus	256,000	*120,000	*511,200

For the fiscal year ending June 30, partly estimated, 1895 and 1896 actual—

Gross earnings	44,127,000	45,144,967	42,489,536
Operating ex.	29,540,000	30,455,570	28,810,433
Net earnings	14,587,000	14,689,396	13,679,093
Charges	10,540,000	10,645,602	10,556,679
Balance	4,047,000	4,043,793	3,122,413
Dividends	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,339,960
Surplus	47,000	43,793	*1,217,576

*Deficit.

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for the years ended Dec. 31, 1896 and 1895—

	1896.	1895.	Changes.
Gross earnings	3,344,273	3,519,104	*174,831
Operating ex.	1,917,258	1,916,143	†1,114
Net earnings	1,427,015	1,602,959	*175,945
All charges	700,625	701,786	*1,160
Balance	726 389	901,174	*174,785
5 per cent. on pf.	592,000	592,000	.....
Surplus	134,389	309,174	*174,785

*Decrease. †Increase.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD for May—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Net earnings	93,702	74,108	72,015
Fixed charges	47,777	47,884	48,735
Deficit	13,985	*26,224	*23,880
Jan. 1 to May 31—			
Net earnings	228,454	383,142	291,352
Fixed charges	238,885	239,420	254,480
Deficit	9,431	*143,722	*36,712

*Surplus.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 21.—Butte continued the active feature, although transactions were smaller in the aggregate than last week. Traders, aided by realizing sales, got the price off 1, to 20¾, but it rallied to 21⅝, settling to 21¼ in late dealings. Old Dominion got up ⅝, to 18⅝ with ¼ recession; otherwise mining stocks were neglected. The strong features were Mexican Central securities: Stock rose ⅛ to 9¼; 4s, ⅛ to 70½; first incomes, 1⅛ to 20¼, and second incomes, 1, to 9, no less than $155,500 of the three bond issues selling in the morning alone. One per cent. was bid to call the 4s at 75 for three months. One-half of 1 per cent. was bid to call Montana at 131 for sixty days. The passing of the Lamson Store Service dividend caused a loss of 2¾, to 15¼, in the stock. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Lowell	209	..
Boston & Albany	212	..
Boston & Maine	160	..
*Boston & Providence	260	..
Chi. Junction & Stock Yards	101½	102
Chi. Junction & Stock Yards pf	105	106
Fitchburg pf	94½	94¾
Old Colony	177½	178
West End	84	84¾
West End pf	94½	..
Wisconsin Central	1½	..
Oregon Short Line	18½	18¼

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	4	
Allouez	1	
Arnold	3¼	
Atlantic	20½	21
Boston & Cripple Creek	.08	12
Boston & Montana	129½	129¾
Butte & Boston	21⅜	21½
Calumet & Hecla	380	385
Centennial	7⅝	7

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Dull Day Among Brokers and in the Auction Room.

William Fischer has sold for H. Weber to Frank H. Meyer, the five-story flat, 3 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 27 by 100.11.

Barnes & Weinstein have sold for Mrs. R. Stratton to E. Glauber, the five-story flat, 61 East Broadway, 25 by 75.

Harris and Albert Sokolski have sold for A. Ework to M. Schedlinski, the six-story flat, 107 and 109 Clinton Street, 51 by 100. In part payment the buyer gives the five-story brownstone-front flat, 229 East Sixtieth Street, 22 by 100, and the six-story brick double flat, with four-story brick double flat at rear, 47 Delancey Street, 25 by 100.

The latter property was immediately resold by the same brokers for about $35,000. The valuation of the Clinton Street property in the transaction is reported at $100,000.

S. F. Jayne & Co. have sold for Mrs. Anna M. Jackson to Margaret Miller, for $17,500, the four-story brick dwelling, 335 West Eighteenth Street, 25 by 99.11.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, at executor's sale, to Mary A. Newton, for $130,650, the five-story brick business building, occupying the entire block bounded by Ninth Avenue, West Thirteenth Street and Hudson Streets, 170 by 70 by 185; also to Mary A. Newton, for $15,250, the five-story brick factory, southwest corner of Morgan and Washington Streets, Jersey City, 50 by 100. The buyer of both parcels is the widow of Henry A. Newton, to whose estate the properties belonged.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified.

By George R. Read, executor's sale, West Park-on-Hudson, 101 acres and 4 acres of land under water, with all riparian rights, together with two and three story and basement brick and stone Colonial residence, gardener's cottage, farmer's cottage, stables, barns, boathouse, &c.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 564 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 225 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 25 by 118.5, three-story frame dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John B. Pine, referee, 14 and 18 West Nineteth Street, south side, 221 feet and 263 feet, respectively, west of Central Park West, each 21 by 108.8; four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on No. 14, $4,406; on No. 18, $4,327.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 2,206 Second Avenue, east side, 60.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 20 by 80, four-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,970.

By Charles A. Berrian, assignee's sale, George W. Stephens, assignee, 756 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 34.5 feet west of Bathgate Avenue, as widened, 35 by 103.6, two-story frame dwelling, 727 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue, 50 by 108, two-story frame dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, southeast corner of Liberty Place and East Sixteenth Street, 43.3 by 61 by 97.11½ by 61, four-story brick dwelling; 124 East Sixteenth Street, adjoining the foregoing at rear, 19 by 37.11½ by 7.1 by 11.11½ by 43.3, four-story brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday at the Building Department were for the following alterations:

No. 443 East Eightieth Street, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling; John A. Zibell, premises, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $275.

Lincoln Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Katherine Mooney, owner; Charles Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 21.

ARTHUR ST, s s, Lots 1,020 and 1,021, map of Lacônia Park, 50x102x52.8x118.10; John White to John M. Leahy.. $1,500

BAY ST, s s, 283 e Clarke, Charles A. Rosenthal to Jennie Rosenthal 6,000

BROOME ST, 510, 19.5x irregular; John H. Judge, referee, to Marguerite Pelissier 2,000

CANAL ST, 448, 25x80; Hannah M. Van Reed to the rector, Church Wardens, &c., of Trinity Church $23,000

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, r 72, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs s 5.3x e 0.0½x n 5.3x w —; Frank Hohrein and others to Amos F. Eno 100

CHARLES ST, n e corner Stanton St, 25x75; Frederick Sackett and wife to Michael Fay and another 1

FOREST AV, n e corner of Home St, 145x 2.11; Joseph Pickard and wife to Charles Hohl 3,200

GREENWICH ST, 512, 20.8x78; Mary Hillebrandson to Charles W. Lindsley.. Omitted

HESTER ST, 186, 25x100; Frederic D. Weeks to Isabella Labriola 10

HESTER ST, 186, 25x100; Joseph Labriola and wife to Frederic D. Weeks 10

LOT 82, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Marun A. Shirmer to Charles D. Shirmer 1

LOT 84, map of Lott G. Hunt estate; Bernard P. Monahan and wife to Patrick McKeon 350

LOT 100 ft n of 81st St and 98 ft w of 2d Av, runs w 2x n 4x e 2x s 4; Hannah M. Perry to Theodore Buschel 2,075

LOT 116, map of Village of East Tremont; Mary E. Merry, individually and as executor, to James McGregor 100

LOT 429, map of Mount Eden, 23.5x100 23.5x100; Parte V. Ranson to Katie Bluto 2,750

MACDOUGAL, ST, 133, 24.7x88.9; Jennie M. Tompkins to Richard W. Habermann.

MACDOUGAL ST, 133, 24.7x88.9; Maria Habermann to Jennie M. Tompkins....

MORRIS AV, e s Boston Road, e corner of Home St, 166.10x311.2x145.3x374.1; John McLoughlin, executor, to Joseph Pickard 1

MULBERRY ST, 85, 25x100; Frederic D. Weekes to Isabella Labriola 10

MULBERRY ST, 85, 25x100; Giuseppe Labriola and wife to Frederic D. Weekes. 10

MULBERRY ST, 89, 25x100; Frederic D. Weekes to Isabella Labriola 10

MULBERRY ST, 89, 25x100; Joseph Labriola and wife to Frederic D. Weekes..... 10

PLEASANT AV, 275; Charles H. Rosenfeld to Jennie Rosenfeld 6,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w s, 58.11 ft s e of 118th St, 57.5x117.5x50x87.9; James Hastings to John J. Keogan 1

STEBBINS AV, s e s, 239.9 ft n e of 163d St, 25x80; Louisa C. Squire to Howard McWilliams 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 25 ft s of 170th St, 26.11x irregular; Joseph P. O'Donnell to Mary F. O'Donnell..... 1

WILLETT ST, 34, 25x100; Fannie Sigel and another to Charles Wolinski, ½ part 1

1ST AV, w s, 50.4 ft s of 88th St, 20x100; Ida Nulle and another, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 7,500

1ST AV, s w corner of 100th St, 100.11x100; Joseph Labriola and wife to Frederick D. Weekes, one-third part..... 10

1ST AV, s w corner of 144th St, 100.11x100; Frederic D. Weekes to Isabella Labriola 10

5TH AV, s e corner of 116th St, 25.2x85; John Hickey and wife to Peter McGum 100

8TH AV, 286, 24.8x100; Robert F. Westcott and wife to Oberlin M. Coster..... 10

14TH AV, w s, Lot 112, map of Village of Wakefield, No. 114; Horace Anderson to Herbert Reeves 1

18TH ST, n s, Lot 50, map of land of Samuel Boyd, 20x92; Anna M. Jackson and another, individually, and as executors, to Margaret Miller 17,500

19TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of Broadway, 20x92; Olivia Hoyt to O. G. Bates..... 1

20TH ST, n s, 175.9 ft e of 8th Av, 22.8x70.10x22.8x71.5; John H. Sarles and another, by guardian, to David O. Bradley, 2-35 parts 1

20TH ST, n s, 175.9 ft e of 8th Av, 22.8x71.4; Jane H. Havre to D. Ogden Bradley 2

28TH ST, s s, 77 ft w of Lexington Av, 23x98.9; Rachel G. Grunhut to M. S. Mannes 1

28TH ST, s s, 77 ft w of Lexington Av, 23x98.9; Rachel G. Grunhut, as executrix, to M. S. Mannes 1

54TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 61x100.5; John A. Frey to Ellen Frey 1

69TH ST, 59 West; Ann Duffy to Joseph Beckel 1

71ST ST, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 0.04x102.2; Mary A. Goodsell to Reginald Gordon 30

75TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Amelia Hartburg and others, executors, &c., to Novy Tabor Company and Mutual Loan Corporation 1

75TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 75x102.2; Margaret A. Lloyd to George W. Hausler 64,000

83D ST, s s, 198 ft e of Avenue B, 35x90.7x25.3x87.2; Ernest F. W. Havemeyer and wife to John F. Peters and another.. gore;

92D ST, s s, 434.5 ft e of Columbus Av, 17x100.8; George F. Johnson to M. R. Holmes 26,000

106TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 20.3x100.11; Emma C. Heesemann to Andrew J. Thomas 1

109TH ST, Grand Boulevard, Cathedral, Parkway and Riverside Drive, gore; Mary A. Palmer and others to Catharine A. Abbe 1

109TH ST, Grand Boulevard, Cathedral, Parkway and Riverside Drive, gore; Catharine A. Abbe to Charlton W. Crane. 1

109TH ST, Grand Boulevard, Cathedral, Parkway and Riverside Drive, gore; Cortlandt Palmer and another to Catharine A. Abbe 1

114TH ST, 54 West, 16.8x100.11; William H. Hall and wife to George J. Schnatz.. 100

118TH ST, 79 West, 25x100.11; Melissa R. Holmes to George F. Johnson..... 1

152D ST, n s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x199.10, to 153d St; James McClenahan and others to Jacob G. Fischer 14,004

154TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Courtland Av, 50x100; Louise Keller to Albertine Paul. 1

184TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Avenue B, 25x96; Cornelia F. Sayre to Rose H. Batenschan 10

Recorded Leases.

ENGLISH, Anna R., by agent, to Charles G. Stitt and another, Columbus Av, 692 s w corner of 94th St, 5 years....$1,000-$1,100

MARTIN, Abram J., to Henry N. UNION TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, to Frederick Buse and another; 100 Park Row, 5 years 7,500

Recorded Mortgages.

AITKEN, John and Mary, to Margaret C. McHardie; s s of 167th St, 44.5 ft e of Kelly St, 3 years..... $1,500

BUSCHE, Thomas W., to United States Trust Company of New York; n s of 18th St, 121.6 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 10,000

DAHNKE, Henry, as executor, &c., of William Dahnke, deceased, and others, to Samuel H. Vanderbeek; s e corner of Brook Av and 165th St, as widened, demand 3,000

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom to Frederick Sackett; s w corner of Columbia and Stanton Sts, 1 year..... 5,500

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; s w corner of Columbia and Stanton Sts, 1 year..... 3,500

FISCHER, Jacob G., to James McClenahan and Samuel McMillan; n s of 152d St, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 8,800

FRANKFELD, Emanuel, and wife to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 982 2d Av and 300, 300½, and 302 East 52d St, 5 years..... 15,000

GEBHARDT, Lena, to Helene Fuld; n w corner of Brook Av and 146th St, 5 years. 14,500

GEBHARDT, Lena, and Adam Gebhardt to Helene Fuld; n s of 146th St, w of Brook Av, 5 years..... 3,000

GUCKER, Henry, and wife to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; s s of 25th St, 97.7 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 14,000

GUCKER, Henry, and wife to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; s s of 25th St, 122 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 14,000

HABERMANN, Richard W., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 133 Macdougal St, 5 years 10,000

HAMILTON, William L., and wife to John J. Jones and another, trustee of David Jones, deceased; s e corner of Lenox Av and 115th St, 5 years..... 50,000

HAMILTON, William L., and wife to Henry Raabe & Sons; e s of Lenox Av, 64.5 ft s of 115th St, 1 year..... 3,000

HAMILTON, William L., and wife to Henry Raabe & Sons; e s of Lenox Av, 27.11 ft s of 115th St, 1 year..... 3,000

HAMILTON, William L., and wife to John Cullen; s e corner of Lenox Av and 115th St, demand 6,000

HOHL, Charles, and wife to Caroline Gareiss; e s of Forest Av, 100 ft n of Home St, 3 years..... 4,500

HOHL, Charles, and wife to Caroline Gareiss; e s of Forest Av, 120 ft n of Home St, 3 years..... 4,500

HOLMES, Melissa R., to George F. Johnson; s s of 92d St, 434.5 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 4,500

HUBER, George H., and wife to Emma A. Collamore Partridge and another; n s of 148th St, 274.7 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years 5,000

JOHNSON, Anna J., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; w s of Mott Av, 228.3 ft n of 150th St, 25 x irregular 500

KERWIN, Andrew J., Jr., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 92d St, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years.. 48,000

KIDER, Annie L., and husband, to the Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s e s of Boston Av, 540 ft n e of Perot St, installments 2,600

LENNON, Anna J., and William F., to Sarah H. Powell; n s of 112th St, 325 ft e of 7th Av, ½ year 500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s w corner of 143d St, 24 ft s of 8th St, 1 year.... 6,000

MEYER, Charles H., and wife to Ambrose K. Ely; s s of Cherry St, 90.1 ft e of Pike St, 1 year 17,000

NOEMBERG, Samuel and William C. Farber and wives to David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag; s s of 87th St, 70 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year.... 45,000

OFFERMAN, William C., and wife to Robert M. Bruce; e s of St. Ann's Av, 225.4 ft n of 141st St, and two adjoining lots, (3 mortgages,) 3 years 32,000

OOTP, Jacob, and wife to the Broadway Savings Institution; n s of 118th St, 193.9 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 6,000

O'BRIEN, Mary, to Maria D. Keyes; 438 Lenox Av 500

O'NEILL, Michael, and wife to John McGuire; s s of 29th St, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 500

PFEIFFER, John F., and Frederick Heins and wives to Susan Dyckman; s s of 83d St, 198 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years..... 6,500

SIGEL, Fannie, and husband to Ambrose Sigel, trustee, 34 West 125th St, 5 years. 14,000

SIMONS, Sarah R., to William P. Allen; n w corner of Lexington Av and 59th St, 2 years 2,000

TAYLOR, Adelia M., and husband to New York Life Insurance Company; s s of 128th St, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years.... 7,000

TAYLOR, Adelia M., and husband to New York Life Insurance Company; s s of 128th St, 200.8 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years.... 7,000

TAYLOR, Adelia M., and husband to New York Life Insurance Company; s s of 128th St, 283.4 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years.... 7,000

WESTHEIMER, Abraham, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 41 East 83d St, 1 year 16,000

WESTHEIMER, Abraham, and wife to North River Savings Bank; n s of 91th St, 460 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 9,000

WESTHEIMER, Abraham, and wife to Leopold Stern; 128 Pitt St, 2 years.. 6,000

WHITE, Joseph H., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 41 East 83d St, 1 year 16,000

WOLF, Bernhard, Ferdinand G., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; w s of West End Av, 58.6 ft s of 98th St, 3½ years..... 13,000

WOLFENSOHN, Charles, and wife to Frank Siegel; 62 Pike St, 1 year 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAKER, Hyman D., to Jacob Shevell... 1,000

BAKER, Hyman D., to Jacob Shevell.... 825

FOOTH, Horace G., to William R. Thompson $1

GULLEN, John, to Edward P. Steers... 1

KALLEY, Frederick D., executor of Malvina S. Kalley to Mabel S. and Louise Kalley 10,000

LEIPZIGER, Henry M., to Abraham Schlesinger 500

LEIPZIGER, Pauline, to Abraham Schlesinger 500

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Leopold Gusthal, (two assignments) 27,625

MILNE, Harriet E., to Carman Smith.... 350

ROSENTHAL, Charles A., to Jennie Rosenthal 2,075

SMITH, Carman, to Mary L. Shear..... 350

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York to the Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn..... 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CONVENT AV, 179-189; John Davis and Hugh L. Roberts against John E. Sharsmith, owner and contractor..... $306

HAMILTON JEFFERAES, w s, 125.7 s of 142d St, 187x58; Cornelius Brosnan against —— Lake, owner; Allen & Kempner, contractors 92

MONROE AV, s e corner of 173d St, 50x100; Christian Johnson against James K. Price, owner; Charles Brogan, contractor; Charles Thell & Son, sub-contractors 25

MORRIS PARK AV, e s, 90 ft n of Rose St, 50x100; Spitellnk & Goldstein against James Twomey, owner and contractor.. 80

96TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 12.6x100.8; Sylvester M. Brady against Bernhard Schaefer, owner and contractor.... 620

98TH ST, 104-110 East; Anthony Cuff against Morris Mandelstein, owner; Marx & Reiss, contractors 22

98TH ST, 101-110 East; Patrick Whalen against Morris Mandelstein, owner; Marx & Reiss, contractors 9

11STH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 89x100.11; Michael Fleck against Muller & Krabo, owners and contractors... 75

Lis Pendens.

BANK ST, n s, Lot 5, map estate of Robert Halliday, 20x85.6x20.2x88.6; also 24 Bank St.; Stephen G. Patterson against John A. Thickstun, (warrant of attachment;) attorneys, Campbell, Fish & H.

MOTT AV, e s, 332.3 ft s of 144th St, 25x227x 25.0x221.7; John H. Wilson against Josephine Hunter and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, J. Clay McAdam.

NORFOLK ST, 31; St. Luke's Hospital, City of New York, against Abraham Morris and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, P. & B.

TINTON AV, n w corner of Elm St, 50x100; William P. Hillmann against August Mulier and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, William P. Hillmann.

UNION AV, e s, 50 ft n of 152d St, 25x95; Elmira M. Dickerson against Frank A. Schneider, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys Booraem, H. S. & R.

3D AV, 370 and 372; 27th St, 156 and 158 East; James Everard against Patrick J. Cody, (to foreclose mortgage on lease;) attorney, D. M. Neuberger.

14TH ST, s s, 371 ft e of Avenue A, 50x103.3; James T. Greeves, as trustee, against Louis and Mary Levy, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Channing.

85TH ST, 229 East; Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Company against Timothy N. Holden and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Wyckoff.

123D ST, 298 East; Elkan Kahn against Edith E. Coutant and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, Boese & Co.

133D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Wilhelmina Williams against Daniel J. Sullivan, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Williams.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Abigail De Puy, respondent, vs. Emma McCrea, administratrix, appellant.—On motion of F. D. Wright, Esq., order for new undertaking granted No. 699—James R. Oberne, respondent, vs. Mills W. Horse, appellant.—Motion to advance and set down for October. Adelbert Moot for appellant. No opposition.

Annie Alletta Elwell Moffett, respondent, vs. Mary S. Elmendorf and others, appellants.—Motion to amend remittitur submitted.

James M. Waterbury and another, executors, respondents, vs. The Meeker & Carter Cordage Company, appellants.—Motion to correct remittitur submitted.

Julia E. Rogers, respondent, vs. the Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal submitted.

William Hotopp, respondent, vs. Emilie Huber, executor, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal. Abram Keling for motion, Louis Marshall opposed.

The City of Buffalo, respondent, vs. the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal submitted.

In the matter of the application of the Grade Crossing Commissioners of the City of Brooklyn.—Motion to dismiss appeal. Herbert P. Bissell for motion. Charles A. Pooley opposed.

Garrett Reilly, appellant, vs. Charles Q. Freeman and another, respondent.—Motion to dismiss appeal. L. Laflin Kellogg for motion, Philip Sidney Dean opposed.

Urania P. Welling, respondent, vs. the Troyoid Manufacturing Company, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal; P. Q. Eckerson for motion, J. K. Long opposed.

Charles Williamson and another, respondents, vs. William W. Chapin and another, appellants.—Motion to set aside order of June 9, 1897, dismissing appeal for want of prosecution; William B. Lee for motion, William B. Hale opposed.—Motion granted, and appeal ordered to be submitted as of this date.

Appeals from orders:

No. 1607—David L. Wise and another vs. L. & C. Wise Company.—Argued by Robert G. Monroe for appellant, Otto Horwitz for respondent.

No. 1088—People, ex rel. Birdie S. Sternberger, respondent, vs. Louis Sternberger, appellant.—Argued by George Zabriskie for appellant, Elihu Root for respondent.

No. 1,089—The people ex rel. Henry S. Van Beuren and another, administrators, appellants, vs. Edward P. Barker and others, Commissioners of Taxes, &c., respondents.—Argued by Edward Mitchell for appellants, Francis M. Scott, Counsel to the Corporation, for respondents.

No. 1,097—Charles R. Grannan, respondent, vs. Westchester Racing Association, appellant.—Argued by Julien T. Davies for appellant, B. F. Tracy for respondent.

No. 1,198—The Colonial City Traction Company, appellant, vs. the Kingston City Railroad Company, respondent.—Argued by J. D. B. Hasbrouck for appellant, A. T. Clearwater for respondent.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 1095, 1091, 1093, 1094, 1090, 1099, 1098, 1092, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1108, 1109.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.—Rumsey, Patterson, Ingraham, and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Non-enumerated motions.—84—Potter vs. Collis, (matter of Eighth Avenue Railroad Company.) 50—Myer vs. Abbett. 61—Seagrist vs. Sigrist. 52—Lowenthal vs. Leonard. 56—Matter of Reinisch. 57—Matter of Welch. 58—Nobis vs. Noble. 60—Lowenthal vs. Leonard. 61—Matter of Beach. 49—New York and Jersey Ice Lines vs. Howell. 65—Pratt, Read & Co. vs. Messiter. 66—Kobayashi vs. Ketcham.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Milne vs. Northwestern Insurance Company. 2—Halsted vs. Halsted. 5—Flammer vs. Smith. 4—Moore vs. Palmer. 5—Ellis vs. Ellis. 6—Spiegel vs. Simpson. 7—Dougherty vs. Glover. 8—People, &c., vs. Walker. 9—Same vs. Donnolly. 10—Seabrooke vs. Seabrooke. 11—Warren vs. McKeon. 12—Chalmovitz vs. Chalmovitz. 13—Hirsch vs. Hirsch. 14—Mandelbaum vs. Gombossy. 15—Whitman vs. Bates. 16—Winkler vs. Bien. 17—Crouch vs. Fisk. 18—Lawless vs. Lawless. 19—Rohtz vs. Rohtz. 20—Matter of Higgins. 21—Quintard vs. Investment Corporation. 22—Matter of Fair. 23—Goodrich vs. Richardson. 24—Little vs. Daley. 25—Van Aken vs. Tice. 26—Crult vs. Wolf. 27—Corrol vs. Crauft. 28—Altieri vs. Mungo. 29—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c. 30—Matter of Beach. 31—People, &c., vs. Reinert. 32—Hilliard vs. Verstandig. 33—Hilliard vs. Giesl. 34—Same vs. Koehm. 35—Ranous vs. Slaughter. 36—Moriarty vs. Whitlock. 37—Holly vs. Stirling. 38—Mark vs. Bailey. 39—Matter of Wadsworth Avenue. 40—Rosenbach vs. Rosenbach. 41—Fowler vs. Abendroth Manufacturing Company. 42—Mount vs. Mount. 43—Well vs. Well. 44—Department of Buildings vs. Merriman. 45—Wilson vs. Wheeler. 46—Cruise vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 47—McAlpin vs. John Good Cordage and Machine Company. 48—Luf vs. Rosenthal. 49—Wortmann vs. Wortmann. 50—Matter of Olcott. 51—Matter of Rosenbach vs. Fairchild & Co. 52—Waterbury Rope Company vs. Wall Rope Company. 53—Jiminez vs. Wort. 54—Sidney vs. St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church. 55—German National Bank of Fleming vs. Gibson. 56—Matter of Peekamoose Fishing Club. 57—Daly vs. Naething. 58—Thym vs. Aspell. 59—Young vs. Leach. 60—Leach vs. Smith. 61—Payne vs. Moran. 62—Miller vs. Miller. 63—Ludwig vs. Reilly. 64—Crowley vs. Healy. 65—Pennamacoor vs. Pennamacoor. 66—People, &c., vs. Kennedy. 67—Same vs. Rothwell. 68—Petrolia Manufacturing Company vs. Jenkins. 69—Kenney vs. Rhinelander. 70—Ransdell vs. National Rivet Company. 71—Wihnyk vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 72—Meyer vs. Bernheim. 73—Gallagher vs. Hirsh. 74—National Starch Company vs. Chaskin. 75—Kelso vs. Marshall. 76—Smith vs. Woolsey. 77—Hoett vs. Jonson Engineering and F. Company. 78—Granger vs. Wall Rope Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opnes at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—In re Third Avenue. 2—In re Third Avenue. 3—Underhill vs. Kierns. 4—In re Third Avenue Drawbridge. 5—Belvin vs. Belvin.

Preferred Causes.—5088—Jenkins vs. Durland. 4980—Dodin vs. Dodin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—4833—McCrea vs. Hopper. 4841—Parr vs. Cockey. 4846—Bernhauer vs. Lloyd. 4852—Cullen vs. Carter. 4863—Robinson vs. Rines. 4868—Yellow Pine Company vs. Hallock. 4875—Kohnemann vs. Templars of Liberty of America. 4880—Lawson vs. Buchanan. 4888—Baumann vs. Baumann. 4957—Goldsmith vs. Goldsmith. 4876—Adamson vs. Edwards.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4896.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Van Allen and Bell for the People.

1—Michael Carmina. 2—David Kennedy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XI. for trial. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—12349—Green vs. Harris. 12108—Farrell vs. Feist. 11252—Jesup vs. Gilman. 12842—Nineteenth Ward Bank vs. Whitney. 12448—Smith vs. Mehrhof Brothers. 12732—Plant vs. Bartlett. 12586—Union Printing Company vs. Ainsworth. 12587—Same vs. same. 12085—Clifford vs. Bond. 12833—Gulnlan vs. Battershall. 12771—Plank vs. Lebkuckner. 12773—American Surety Company vs. Sanderson. 12701—Davis vs. Andrews. 12608—Clinchy vs. Willis. 12605—Wilson Brothers vs. Woodward & Toy Company vs. Howell. 12596—Stern vs. Conway. 12558—Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company vs. Henry. 12316—Hilson Company vs. McMahon. 9340—Hallock vs. Thomsen. 12700—Nason Manufacturing Company vs. Degnan Plumbing Company. 9633—Hand vs. Klaeber. 12782—Hubbell vs. Buffalo, Kenmore and Tonawanda Electric Railway Company. 542—Jackson vs. The Mayor, &c. 12572—Hirsch vs. Brick. 12803—Hand vs. Miller. 12843—Eckhard vs. Pacific Mining and Smelting Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III. room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

6554—Lynch vs. Tully. 3764—Miller vs. Bierschenk. 6443—Letzner vs. East River Mill and Lumber Company. 6445—Herrman vs. Harbig. 6580—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c. 5685—Fineberg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6065—Kessler vs. same. 5244—Nevison vs. Haase. 4925—Chandler vs. Cox. 6046—Sweeney vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5237—Wahlen vs. New York and Texas Steamship Company. 5236—Levin vs. Goldberg. 6285—Prussin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3731—Millspaugh vs. Press Publishing Company. 3504—Duncan vs. Herter Brothers. 4357—Millerd vs. McNally. 5232—Lindner vs. Harlem Light Company. 1077—Gideon vs. Dwyer. 12435—Magnolia Metal Company vs. Sterlingworth Railway Supply Company. 2329—Carpenter vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 4965—McGuinness vs. Parulin. 5019—Dunn vs. Wehle. 4934—Quinn vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. for trial.

4319—Good vs. Anderson. 4797—Harris vs. Sire. 2769—Raynor vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 2875—Brown vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3849—Keating vs., same. 5284—Pratt vs. Morgan. 6872—Kelly vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3475—Farrie vs. Harnishfeger. 5467—Blair vs. Hagenmeyer. 5043—Hodder vs. O'Brien. 6721—Daly vs. Central Railroad of New Jersey. 6391—Bock vs. The Mayor, &c. 8154—De Goode vs. Sexton. 4693—Jossaers vs. Walker. 1965—Backus vs. Exchange Fire Insurance Company. 2295—Grafton vs. Brigham. 6457—Spanburgh vs. The Mayor, &c. 3861—Fuller vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 3426—Benecke vs. Haebler. 5955—Lockett vs. Hamilton. 8816—Lyon vs. Avis. 2150—Stephens vs. Bacon. 3341—Grant vs. Ferris. 4910—Pope vs. Petruzzi. 4219—Meier vs. American Champion Gas Lamp Company. 3762—Sire vs. Van Wyck. 4947—Horton vs. McLean.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. —Motion calendar. Called at 10:30 A. M.

1—William McDonald. 2—Henry Van Dahl. 3—Charles Van Dahl. 4—Rosie Van Dahl. 5—Leonard F. Beckwith. 6—Thomas A. Cummins. 7—Christian Saul. 8—Richard Somerindike. 9—Clarissa C. Lathrop. 10—Thomas W. Moore. 11—Catharine Belmore. 12—Julia Bruce. 13—Edward Koster. 14—William J. Demorest. 15—John S. Rice. 16—Certha May. 17—Same. 18—Same. 19—John R. Graham. 20—August R. Schabbehar. 21—Lawrence Kaine. 22—Joseph H. Snyder. 23—Elizabeth M. Vetter. 24—Mary Shiel. 25—Sophia Hoaack. 26—Peter De Loughey. 27—Julia Cooper. 28—James S. Johnston. 29—Thomas M. Cummings. 30—Thomas Farrell. 31—David D. Withers. 32—Lizzie Goenig. 33—James S. Johnston. 34—Catharine Wilt. 35—Frank Baker. 36—Joseph Vanderbeek. 37—Robert G. Remsen. 38—Eliza Ann Bridgham. 39—Luther Church. 40—William Wade. 41—William G. Dominick. 42—John F. Collins. 43—Matthew J. Twomey. 44—Paul Reinbold. 45—Michael Healy. 46—Joseph W. Drexel. 47—Alice Tarpy. 48—Robert Morgan. 49—Stephen C. Dimon. 50—Julius F. Chesebrough. 51—Henrietta McGovern.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—De Witt C. Lawrence, John G. Johnson, James L. Griffin, Martha A. B. Niles, Catharine Flood, Henry A. Lewis.

At 2 P. M.—Barbara Wechsler, Anna Lang.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1284—Contested will of Mary Eli

NEGRO COLONISTS RETURN

Months of Hardship the Result of Their Search for Wealth in Liberia.

SOIL BARREN, CLIMATE FATAL

Thirteen Unfortunates from Sierra Leone, Landed in Brooklyn, Tell of Their Sufferings — Liberian Consul Says They Were Too Lazy to Work.

Thirteen lean and ill-clad negroes, men, women, and children, arrived at Brooklyn yesterday on the American bark Liberia, from Sierra Leone. They were one of several parties that have found their way back to the United States from the colonization expeditions that went to the negro republic of Western Africa in 1895 and 1896, in part fulfillment of the plans of the International Migration Society of Birmingham, Ala., which, it was thought, might prove the solution of the negro question for the South.

The idea had been first suggested by Bishop Turner during a trip through the South, and the society was organized by Jere McMillan of Birmingham. A negro agent, D. L. Johnson, went first to Liberia in 1894, to make arrangements, and inducements were held out to colonists. The President of Liberia was reported to be in favor of the scheme, and to have offered land, and the plan included the building of a town. Each colonist was to pay $10 for transportation, $1 for the contract that bound the arrangements between individuals and the society, and was to have in his possession $200 in gold. Twenty-five acres of land were to be allotted to each adult and ten acres to each child, and each person, on landing, was to be provided with a barrel of flour, two barrels of meat, a quantity of sugar, and a complete set of farming implements.

It was said that 4,000 negroes were enrolled in the venture. One large party left the South in the Spring of 1895, smaller parties followed, and on March 21 a party of 311 sailed from Savannah. They came principally from Arkansas City, Forest City, Ark.; Kansas City, and from Mississippi, and a few from other parts of the South.

J. K. Flammer, President of the society, the returning colonists say, accompanied the last expedition, of which they were members, but he deserted, they say, on arrival at Sierra Leone, taking what he could of what was provided for them except the lands, and leaving them to shift for themselves. The land was thirty-five miles from any town, and suitable only for coffee growing, and it would take from four to six years for the first crop. They got work as they could, but they had to compete with the naked natives, who worked for almost nothing, and to live on roots and herbs, and, when they could get it, a little rice. Flour cost $30 a barrel. They could have no wheat bread, therefore, nor was there any cornmeal to be had. There was a kind of root, the pith of which could be made into a flour and boiled, but contained a property that if eaten in quantities brought on blindness. Half of the colonists, it was said, had died of diseases peculiar to the country.

The remaining colonists set about getting away as soon as they could, but their means had become exhausted. A few managed from time to time to get back to the United States, and some of them reached England, but have been unable to get away from there.

Charles Peterson and his family were among those who returned yesterday. He said he had nearly starved to get enough money to return. He pointed to his wife, who he said now weighs 115 pounds as against the 256 pounds she weighed when she went to Liberia.

Mrs. Carrie Brown and her two children said charitable persons had assisted her to get away, but her husband had to remain and she did not expect to see him again.

Charles Moore, who came from Mississippi, said he had been led to think Liberia was a negro's paradise, and that if they tilled the soil it would yield abundantly, but the soil was bad and the climate fatal.

None of the party knew what they were going to do. They had $20 among them.

Vice Consul Geyer of Liberia said yesterday that the trouble with the negro colonists was that they insisted upon staying around Monrovia instead of going to the inland plateaus where the climate was healthy. The people of Liberia were willing to help them, but they were lazy, and had in truth thought that they were to find paradise.

It Was A. E. Guilmette's Body.

The body of a man found in the river at the foot of Sixth Street, Jersey City, Friday, was identified yesterday as that of Arcule Edward Guilmette of Hastings, Neb. He came East to visit Thomas Wing of Waltham Park, near Fort Lee. He and two other men were drowned by the capsizing of a pleasure boat on the 13th. His sister, Miss Guilmette, was saved. Wing identified the body and shipped it yesterday to Guilmette's parents in Nebraska.

Founders and Patriots of America.

A meeting will be held to-morrow at 8 P. M., at the Military Club, of the General Court of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. The officers of all the State societies will be present. Col. Frederick D. Grant will preside. Among the members are Gen. Stewart Woodford, the Hon. James J. Belden, the Hon. John Boyd Thacher, and the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

FRENCH $5 per Term
Special Summer Class at above rates. Teachers also sent to Summer resorts. The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, New York.

MARY B. WHITON, A. B., AND LOIS A. BANGS. ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS. English and Classical School. Certificates accepted by Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley. Primary department. Resident pupils 43 West 47th St.

The Graham School. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Established 1816. Fall term begins Sept. 30. 176 West 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 20 West 44th St. Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Upper. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER; boarding and day school for girls. 607 5th Av.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

GERMAN AND LATIN thoroughly taught; moderate terms. Prof. Heidemann, 96 E. 10th St.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

HOUGHTON SEMINARY, CLINTON, N. Y., for young women, provides best instruction in languages, music, elocution; cares for morals, manners, health. Colleges admit on certificate. 37th year. A. G. BENEDICT, A. M., Prin.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between ERWIN L. COOLIDGE and A. WALTER NEWBOLD, doing business as New York Binding and Mailing Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. A. Walter Newbold continues the business at Newark, N. J. ERWIN L. COOLIDGE. A. WALTER NEWBOLD.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

OPPORTUNITY EXTRAORDINARY; INVESTment large or small amounts; legitimate, conservative, safe, and very profitable. For full particulars, call on or address C. A. AVERY, 54 and 56 Broad St., New York.

DRY GOODS.

LUBERT'S VIOLET'S, EXTRACTS, AND TOIlet water, 25c.; Lubert's Cologne, 19c.; Pears' Soap, 5c.; Cuticura Soap, 7c.; sale of Shirtwaists, Jewelry, Corsets. JAMMES, due Broadway.

BOARDERS' WANTED.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms; excellent board; Summer rates; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

245 WEST 11TH ST.—Large room and hall room; all improvements; gentlemen only; reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—A lady would like to secure a position for chambermaid or waitress whom she can highly recommend; city or country. 8 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; help with any work; best city reference. 141 West 52d St., one flight up.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Competent; best city reference. 188 East 64th St., second bell.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman, as plain cook and laundress, in a small family; good reference; country preferred. 626 2d Av.

COOK or HOUSEWORKER.—By an American woman; city or country; city reference. 235 West 26th St., German grocery store.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as cook, washer, and ironer; good baker; city reference; city or country. 322 East 60th St., store.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; middle-aged; experienced; city or country; first-class reference. 152 West 64th St.

COOK.—To work out by the day cooking, washing, or cleaning. A. G., 741 Columbus Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day or week; good cutter and fitter; lately with Gearon; terms moderate; all the latest styles. B. W., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a lady as nursery governess with family going to the country; salary no object; good reference; English, French, piano. F., 319 West 134th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By an experienced English housekeeper, companion, or position of trust; three years' reference from last employer. Capable. 21 Bible House.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Or charge of bachelor apartments, by accomplished refined young lady. Miss Colwell, care Mauroant, 340 West 59th St.

Housework ers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a reliable woman to do general housework in a small family. Call at present employer's, 141 Park Av., on Tuesday and Wednesday, before 11 o'clock.

HOUSEWORKER.—By respectable colored girl, to do general housework; small family. Annie Wilson, 226 West 62d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do general housework; good city references. 220 East 44th St., upper bell.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a young girl; competent, trustworthy; three years' experience; wages, $16. 157 East 52d St., third floor.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young woman as first-class laundress; assist in chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. M., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By infant's nurse; experienced; English Protestant; thoroughly understands bottle feeding; competent to take entire charge from birth; many years' city reference. 331 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—By refined German woman to take care of one or two grown children in American family; proper employer can be seen. 111 West 82d St., F. Dushin.

NURSE.—By girl; in the country. Mrs. Bolsten, 1,813 Lexington Av.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; best city reference. 188 East 64th St., second bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman; brings up on bottle; or young children; city or country; best reference. Appel, 156 West 28th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By excellent seamstress in private family; will help dressmaker; city or country; reference. 313 East 34th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Competent; takes butler's place; best city references. S., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By German girl as waitress; capable in all duties; best reference. 332 East 47th St., Hyder.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an experienced Englishman; age 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; lived with the best of families; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; 15 years' experience; best of city driving references furnished; disengaged on account of family giving up horses; last employer seen. Coachman, T. M., 13 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable personal recommendations prominent metropolitan families; stylish appearance; skillful driver, groom, horseman; temperate, obliging, respectful; moderate expectations. Private stable, 137 East 66th St.

COACHMAN.—Family going abroad; highly recommended; thoroughly experienced, temperate, industrious, and trustworthy, smart-appearing, married man; one employ three years. Present employer's, 36 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—By middle-aged Protestant man; thoroughly understands care of horses; willing to be useful; sober, and useful man; best references. James Stewart, 416 West 31st St.

COACHMAN.—Single, in private family; city or country; understands care fine horses, harness, carriages; reference as to honesty, capability. H., 1,533 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a middle-aged Englishman as coachman and groom; and useful man; gentleman's country place; best city reference, written or personal. J. T. W., 165 East 49th St.

COACHMAN or SADDLE MAN.—By a young Englishman; aged 25; 5 feet 5 inches; two years' good references. G. B., 114 East 66th St., private stable.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a practical gardener; middle-aged, single; in private family; useful; wages reasonable; reference. Gardener, 554 3d Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—A gentleman wishes to procure a situation for a second man, whom he can recommend in every respect. 25 Madison Square North.

SECOND MAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class references. J. M., care Miller, 444 4th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a useful man; houseworker; pantry, &c.; willing to learn work outside; in and around gentleman's place; can drive; private reference. A. B., 569 11th Av.

Waiters.

WAITER or HOUSEWORKER.—By young Japanese as waiter or at housework. M. T., Box 172 Times.

Valets.

VALET.—Experienced in hunting, shooting, fishing tackle, or would take charge of bachelor's apartments. Valet, care of Roman Baldwin, Esq., Hotel Renaissance.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, 15, wishes position where he can advance himself; good penman. George W. Kerler, 75 Carmine St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A canvasser to solicit advertisements for a well-known New York publication. Address C. B. D., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

SUMMER RESORTS.
For circulars, &c., apply to hotel or to Hicks' Advertising Agency, 152 Nassau St., N. Y. **Catskill Mountains,** N Y, Catskill Mt. House. **Long Branch,** N. J., Ocean House, J. Spitler. **Richfield Springs,** N. Y., Spring House. **Water Mills,** L. I., n'r Southampton, Mecox Inn.

COLUMBIA SPRINGS HOTEL.
Established 1854. Now open. Valuable mineral springs, with new bathrooms in the main building and other improvements. Beautiful groves, walks, and drives. Good livery boating and fishing. Excellent table. Moderate rates. No bar. CARTLAND & SON, Stottville, N. Y., (near Hudson.)

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE.
Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE.
Quiet, healthful Summer resort; bass fishing, boating; all amusements; dry mountain air; moderate altitude; resident physician; terms, $6 to $12. E. BIRDSALL, Mgr., GLEN LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL WOODFIN, LAKE GEORGE.—New hotel; all modern improvements; telegraph and telephone; 3 mails daily; $1 a day; circulars. S. H. SMITH, Mgr.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure AT MODERATE COST?
If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place; 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St. 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 267 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.
"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.
CENTRAL PARK HOTEL.
Centrally located amidst the finest scenery and close to the best fishing grounds on the river. Rates moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet. INGLEHART & WYLIE, St. Lawrence Park, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N.Y.
THE WESTPORT INN.
Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes. MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Manager.

Long Island.

Romantic Moriches, on South Side of Long Island.
HOTEL BROOKLYN,
CENTER MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.
A model Summer resort, ALWAYS COOL, situated on Great South Bay, overlooking the ocean; surf and still water bathing; fine sailing; ideal roads for bicycling and driving; handsomely appointed and select family hotel; capacity over 250; perfect cuisine; pure water; ballroom; orchestra; dancing; two hours from New York; terms reasonable; send for illustrated booklet. GEO. E. HALLOCK, President.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.
"Long Island," a new illustrated, descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R. Brooklyn, or send 5 cents in stamps for "Illustrated Island," 2 cents for "Summer Homes" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Now Open.
Oriental Hotel
Will open June 24.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.

LONG BEACH HOTEL
and Cottages. Open June 26.
40 minutes from New York via L. I. R. R.
NEW BOULEVARD FOR DRIVING AND BICYCLING COMPLETED TO THE HOTEL.
NEW SANITARY PLUMBING THROUGHOUT.
New York Office, 203 Broadway.
A. E. DICK, LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR.

BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL.
SEASON 1897 will open June 26, under management of F. THEO. WALTON.
Everything first class at reasonable rates. THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, NEW SERVICE, and MODERN PLUMBING, UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH. N. Y. office, (Room 631,) Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Av.; 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

"THE EDGEMERE."
Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort, 10 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; now open; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y.
C. W. Shepherd, Manager. J. H. BRESLIN.

"THE MASSAPEQUA."
Massapequa, L. I., on Great South Bay, 40 minutes via L. I. R. R. Express trains. All modern improvements; first-class accommodations for 250 guests. Best bathing beach on the south side. Table a feature. Terms reasonable. N. Y. office, Barrett House, 1 to 4.
Opens June 26. E. H. ROGERS.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, LONG ISLAND.
DALE COTTAGES
Now open. Carlton and Summerfield Aves.
Five minutes from station, opposite Hotel.

ARVERNE HOTEL,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I.,
Will open June 26th under new management. Thoroughly renovated and redecorated. Perfect sanitary arrangements.
JOHN O'CONNOR, Lessee.
N. Y. Office, Hotel Imperial.

MIGNON MECHANICAL RIDING ACADEMY and Hotel, Boulevard and Seaside Av., Rockaway Beach, L. I. Largest carrousel in the country; restaurant, liquors, and cigars.
O. J. MOUSSETTE, Prop.

Adirondacks.

ROCKY POINT INN,
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks.
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
OPEN JUNE 15.
For illustrated folder, &c., address
ROCKY POINT INN CO., OLD FORGE, N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN
AND COTTAGES,
on Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. Golf links. FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, or John Harding, Algonquin, N. Y.

WAYSIDE INN
AND COTTAGES.
LAKE LUZERNE,
Gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.
Warren Co., N. Y. June 20th to October 1st. Souvenir book containing views of Lake Luzerne mailed upon application. Address, until June 15, E. C. KING, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.

SAGAMORE HOTEL,
Long Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y., will open season of 1897 July 1, under the old management, assisted by T. D. Sullivan. BUTLER & SULLIVAN, managers. Long Lake, N. Y.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
TWENTY-THIRD SEASON.
SPRING HOUSE
AND BATHS.
OPEN JUNE 10 TO OCTOBER.
T. R. PROCTOR.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
ST. JAMES HOTEL.
In Earlington Park.
Excellent accommodations at moderate rates.
HOTEL EARLINGTON.
Elegant and thoroughly modern.
LARGEST AND BEST APPOINTED HOTEL IN RICHFIELD SPRINGS.
Illustrated pamphlet, rates, &c., address
E. M. EARLE & SON.
JAS. R. SANGSTER, (Late of Spring House,)
M. F. MEEHAN, (Late of Garden City Hotel.)

Staten Island.

PAVILION HOTEL, New Brighton, S. I. now open. LYMAN RHODES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Now Open.
Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

THE ALBEMARLE.
Opposite the Windsor Hotel; South Broadway. One of the best locations in town. First-class in all of its appointments. Terms moderate.
WM. G. BOGGS.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
Broadway, corner Division St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Open year round. Elevator and steam heat. Rates, $3 per day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

HUESTIS HOUSE,
SOUTH BROADWAY,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Send for book and terms. W. B. HUESTIS, Prop.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel
and Steamboat Line, Saratoga Lake, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Famous for its fish and game dinners. Book free. T. C. LUTHER, Prop.

HEALEY COTTAGE,
20 Woodlawn Av., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Centrally located near U. S. Hotel. J. J. HEALEY.

Catskill Mountains.

IN THE CATSKILLS.
"INGLESIDE."
Home comforts; special care as to sanitary conditions; refers to Dr. C. G. Kerley, 113 West 83d St., N. Y. Address DR. CHAS. H. CHUBB, Palenville, Greene County, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 26TH.
June and July, $14.00 to $17.50 per week. $3.00 per day.
Mount Airy House, Catskills Mts., now open; for terms, address E. F. Hommel, Saugerties, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.

THE OCTAGON,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.
OPENS JUNE 26TH.
The leading, largest, and best appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Directly on the beach.
THE OCTAGON COTTAGE,
Open from May to October.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA
(Normandie, near Seabright, New Jersey.)
The best appointed Hotel near New York. Safest bathing beach on the coast. Hotel now open at special rates. Fine fishing in the river on account of inlet.
W. S. HEWES, Mgr. F. P. EARLE, Propr.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN,
AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
Open May 1. 1½ hrs. from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE SEA BRIGHT INN,
Sea Bright, N. J., now open. New addition; rooms with private baths; newly furnished, renovated; sanitary plumbing; cuisine unexcelled. O. D. POTTER & JAS. T. McGOVERN, Props., late of Normandie, N. Y., & Normandie-by the Sea.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,
Atlantic Highlands, N. J., now open; special inducements for June; situated on water front; one minute from station; overlooking bay and ocean. A. POPE.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
COTTAGES OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 12.
HOTEL OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24.
A number of bathroom suites have been added to the cottages, and many marked improvements to the hotel. New York office, 115 Broadway, (Room 76.)
W. E. HILDRETH, PROPRIETOR.

"THE EDGEMERE."
Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort, 10 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; now open; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y.
C. W. Shepherd, Manager. J. H. BRESLIN.

"THE MASSAPEQUA."
Massapequa, L. I., on Great South Bay, 40 minutes via L. I. R. R. Express trains. All modern improvements; first-class accommodations for 250 guests. Best bathing beach on the south side. Table a feature. Terms reasonable. N. Y. office, Barrett House, 1 to 4.
Opens June 26. E. H. ROGERS.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL
Opens June 26. Select family and transient hotel. Illustrated Booklet, Diagrams, rates, &c. Address J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Stilwell's Victoria; first-class in every particular. Send for circular.

Asbury Park.

THE LAFAYETTE,
High grade in every respect. Capacity 300. Orchestra daily. Send for illustrated booklet with diagrams, terms and full information.
WRIGHT & FROST.

THE ATLANTIC,
HOTEL AND COTTAGES, BELMAR, N. J. Open June 1st. Full ocean frontage. Cuisine unexcelled; concerts; artesian water; all modern improvements. Address T. KECK.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
LAKE AVENUE HOTEL,
Coolest and finest hotel in the Park. Now open. New management. Send for circular.

THE MONTAUK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Second Avenue. Block from Ocean. Remodeled. New management. Special rates for June. DAVIS & PROVOST.

THE ALBEMARLE
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Delightful location, one block from beach. Full ocean view. Special rates for June. Send for illustrated booklet.
P. L. HARNETT.

THE MADISON,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Beautifully situated on Sunset Av.; unobstructed ocean view; electricity, baths, modern improvements; special rates for June. J. K. DODMAN.

THE ASHLAND,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Near Beach. Open from May to November. MRS. A. GEORGE.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE MONTVERT,
Middletown Springs, Vermont.
The Carlsbad of America.
Scientific German Water Cure.
Magnificent Hotel, high elevation, bracing air, excellent cooks, superior service. Address, for illustrated booklet, &c., E. W. EAGER, Mgr., The Hanover, 2 East 15th St., city.

ROOMS TO RENT.
BERKSHIRE HILLS.
PITTSFIELD, MASS., 40 Maplewood Av.
Three large connecting rooms with all conveniences for a family, opposite Maplewood Hotel; convenient for meals. Stable room if wanted. Nice place for invalids.

TURK'S HEAD INN
CAPE ANN
Rockport, Mass.
OPENS JUNE 29. For circular and information apply to J. FRED HARVEY, Proprietor. The Ericson, 373 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

HOTEL OGUNQUIT
OGUNQUIT ME. Close by the salt water, fine sea breezes, bathing, boating, and fishing; excellent beach, fine drives; good board, and terms moderate. For further particulars write to C. H. LITTLEFIELD, Prop., Ogunquit, Maine.

THE ALGONQUIN
NEAR EASTPORT, MAINE
HARVEY & WOOD, Mgrs., 373 Commonwealth Ave., BOSTON.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now Open.
ROBERT MURRAY, Manager.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
New York Office, 203 Broadway.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—Eureka Hotel; no mosquitoes; fine view; modern improvements; excellent table; $10 per week; write for circulars. M. A. BALL, Prop.

"OCEAN HOUSE."—Leading hotel at York Beach, Me.; everything first-class. Send for descriptive circulars.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

PEQUOT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES
NEW LONDON, CONN.
NOW OPEN.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.
For terms and circulars address
BLANCHARD & HAGER.

OPENS JULY 3.
WHITE MTS.
THE NEW MT. PLEASANT HOUSE.
Mr. L. H. Bingham will be at 3 Park Pl: from 9 A. M. to 12, and at the 5th Ave. Hotel from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, or will call at residence if desired.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Open May 1st until Nov. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn resort. Largest, best appointed, and most attractively located hotel in Delaware Valley. Golf links. Send for Booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

THE WISCASSET.
Open from May 15th to October 15th. Steam heat. Rooms en suite, with bath. Golf links.
I. D. IVISON, Manager, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE—The highest resort house on Pocono Mts.; bracing air; steam heat; baths, latest san. sys. J. W. CORNISH, Tobyhanna, Pa.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Massachusetts and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5;30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Close connection with New England and Central Vermont Railroad trains for all New England points.

FALL RIVER LINE
For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers PURITAN and PRISCILLA. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., Week Days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, P. M.; 8:15 and 9 A. M. Excursion to Cranston's every week day, returning by down boats, arriving at 133d St., N. R., 11:30 P. M. Fare, $1.00. Mary Powell tickets from any landing accepted when stamped Good on Ramsdell Line.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.—Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL, Daily—For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED, Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central Route. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester; due Buffalo 8:10 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing-room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED, Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:45 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M., and Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburgh, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO EXPRESS, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn road.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS, Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pints

MERCHANTS ARE ORGANIZED

Officers Elected, Constitution Adopted, Committees Selected, and Rooms Engaged for Headquarters.

SPEND MONEY TO BRING TRADE

A Determined Effort to Maintain the Supremacy of This City in the Business World—Many Lines of Trade Represented.

It was an eventful day for the Merchants' Association of New York yesterday. The Directors of the corporation held a meeting in the morning and elected officers and adopted a constitution; the newly elected officers immediately engaged rooms for the association, arranged for a meeting with the Joint Traffic managers to-day, and during their spare moments attended to the numerous applications for membership. Then, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the entire association held a meeting and were informed of what had been done, and made suggestions for the future. Every one of the members appeared eager and earnest and determined to add his strength to the movement.

What was done at the morning meeting of the Board of Directors was explained in detail at the meeting of the association in the Merchants' Club at 3 o'clock. William F. King, who has been Chairman of the Organization Committee, called the meeting to order and made the report.

Following were the officers elected: President—William F. King; First Vice President—John C. Juhring; Second Vice President—Meyer Jonasson; Treasurer—Charles H. Webb; Secretary—Charles T. Root; Counsel—James B. Dill.

The Advisory Board.

The Advisory Board, which, it was agreed at the last meeting, should consist of representatives from each trade, was chosen by the Directors, to consist of the following business men:

John C. Eames, the H. B. Claflin Company, dry goods; G. C. Clarke, Tefft, Weller & Co., dry goods; George L. Putnam, Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., dry goods; William T. Evans, Mills & Gibb, dry goods; Sylvester C. Hill, Hill Brothers, millinery; Sidney B. Veit, Veit, Son & Co., millinery; Charles C. Gilligan, C. C. Shayne & Co., furs; Albert T. Hechstetter, Alfred Benjamin & Co., clothing; Max Nauniburg, Naumburg, Kraus & Co., clothing; Charles B. Morris, Charles B. Morris & Co., commission grain; Daniel P. Morse, Morse & Rogers, boots and shoes; Irving R. Fischer, Nathaniel Fisher & Co., boots and shoes; Washington Wilson, Earl & Wilson, shirts and collars; Adolph Openhym, William Openhym & Sons, silks; J. E. Nichols, Austin, Nichols & Co., wholesale grocers; Leo Kohns, L. Straus & Sons, china and glass; G. Blumenthal, Blumenthal Brothers & Co., cloaks; George Clinton Batcheller, Langdon, Batcheller & Co., corsets; Simeon Ford, Grand Union Hotel; Alexander Caldwell, Mill & Caldwell, hats and straw goods; Charles T. Colton, A. A. Vantine & Co., rugs and Oriental goods; John McKesson, McKesson & Robbins, drugs.

This committee is considered the most important one in the association. Its members are practically in charge of the interest of their respective trades in the association, as well as to represent the associations in their trades. It is the duty of the board to see that all reputable firms become members, and each has power to appoint a subcommittee to work with him in attaining this object. The President has the power to appoint further members of the board.

Other committees are as follows:

Finance—Meyer Jonasson, Charles H. Webb, William F. King, as ex-officio Chairman.

Entertainment—James H. Breslin, Morton D. Bogue.

Transportation—John Claflin, W. F. Buckley, William F. King, J. Howard Sweetser.

Auditing—John Gibb, James E. Nichols, Lee Kohns.

Committee on Publicity—Charles T. Root, Vice Chairman.

Conditions of Membership.

James B. Dill then explained the constitution and by-laws. The questions in which the liveliest interest was taken at the last meeting were as to membership and dues. The constitution adopted provides that,

"Any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of manufacturing or selling goods of any kind in the State of New York or elsewhere shall be eligible to membership. Such person, firm, or corporation shall be proposed by a member of the association and indorsed by two other members of his trade.

"Upon the unanimous vote of the Executive Committee at any meeting, or a majority vote of the Board of Directors at any meeting, such person so proposed shall be admitted to membership upon signing either in person or by duly authorized attorney the roll of the association."

Members in the association are divided into two classes, "A" and "B." Class A consists of persons, firms, or corporations doing business in the Cities of New York and Brooklyn. They must pay as dues \$25 a year. Class B will consist of all retailers outside of Greater New York and shall pay no dues, but will not have a vote. They are honorary members.

Combine and Conquer.

In his inaugural address President W. F. King, after expressing his appreciation for the honor conferred upon him, spoke at length upon the needs and purposes of the association. He used as his text the editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 19 headed "Combine and Conquer." In speaking of this he said:

"The motto 'Combine and Conquer' speaks volumes, for it means that we wholesale merchants must either put our shoulders to the wheel and aid in bringing to this city an army of buyers from all parts of the country or we shall be looked upon as unpatriotic citizens of the City of New York, and, as we have been described in times past, 'indifferent to our surroundings.' Every merchant, every employe who has the interests of New York City at heart must raise his voice and use every effort to keep before the country at large the advantages of coming to this market.

"Every merchant who employs commercial travelers should instruct them to impress upon the minds of their correspondents throughout the country the importance of visiting the largest market of the world twice a year, Spring and Fall. It means to the retail merchant new life and business, new ideas, new theories, and he returns to his home able to grapple with the competition which surrounds him. They must impress upon them the importance of striving through an aggressive policy to retain their market."

For Publicity, \$50,000.

In concluding his address Mr. King said: "My views are best expressed in the editorial in THE TIMES, and I will read it in full to you.

"To-morrow morning," he added, "Mr. Root, Mr. Dill, and myself meet the managers of the Joint Traffic Association. This time we shall strike for more concessions from them, and within a short time I hope to inform you that everything is gained."

A few minutes later he announced that rooms for the association have been obtained on the ground floor of the New York Life Building, on the Leonard Street side of the Broadway entrance. This will be in charge of the Assistant Secretary, who will be the only paid officer of the association, and will be ready for occupancy in a very short time.

"One more thing, gentlemen," he said. "By next Saturday night the work of telling the world who we are and what we are will be begun. Millions of circulars and cards will be printed and put in circulation. The Directors will spend \$50,000 right away, and look to you."

Joseph Naylor's Will Filed.

The will of Joseph Naylor was filed for probate yesterday. He leaves his entire property, the value of which is not known, to his widow, Eliza, for life. Should the income from the estate exceed \$15,000 a year, the amount above that sum is to be divided among certain relatives named. After Mrs. Naylor's death the estate is to be divided among several of Mr. Naylor's nephews and nieces.

Salvation Army Demonstration.

The Salvation Army will hold a public demonstration to-night at Memorial Hall, 120 West Fourteenth Street, in the interests of the young people connected with its movement. Consul Mrs. Booth-Tucker will address the meeting, and the National Staff Band, of 100 boys and girls, will give a musical drill.

DROWNED FOR HIS NEW HAT.

Wind Blew It from Little Josie's Head and Running to Catch It He Fell into the River.

A score of barefooted urchins romped on the dock at the foot of East Seventieth Street yesterday afternoon. None laughed louder than did little, red-headed Joseph Christie, aged seven, who had come from his home at 232 East Seventieth Street to play. He wore a new straw hat, and was proud of it, for he was the only one in the crowd that had a new one.

A sudden gust of wind tore the hat off Josie's head and out of his reach, rolling it along toward the water's edge.

"Ketch my hat, fellers," the little fellow shouted. His companions jumped up to stop the hat, but away it blew, with the lad on the run after it.

On the stringpiece the hat rested for a moment. He bent over to pick it up. Then the hat was out in the river, and there was a splash, for Josie had fallen into the water.

The other boys rushed from the dock for help. They met a policeman not far away, and in one breath shrieked, "Oh, please, Mr. Cop, Josie's drownin'."

The policeman hurried to the spot which the boys pointed out. But his haste was useless. The boy's body had entirely disappeared. Away out in the river was a tiny speck that was made out to be the poor little fellow's hat.

HURT IN A FREIGHT ELEVATOR.

Laborer's Legs Crushed in the Tract Society Building.

Jeremiah Murphy, forty-three years old, of 98 Warren Street, Brooklyn, was hurt yesterday on a freight elevator in the American Tract Society Building. He was one of a gang of four engaged in constructing an engine bed for a pump in the sub-cellar. The men quit work at 5 o'clock, and Murphy got on the elevator on the Spruce Street side of the building.

He was unable to stop it, and jumped out at the street level. His legs were caught between the platform of the elevator and the upper part of the door frame. His companions below reversed the power in answer to his cry for help and lowered him back to the cellar. At the Hudson Street Hospital it was said that he was dangerously injured.

COLLAPSED BUILDING INQUEST.

Specifications of Architect of the Fallen Soap Factory Carried Out.

The inquest into the death of William Frazer and Jacob Jacobson, who were killed in the collapse of the new five-story soap factory building of David S. Brown & Co., at Twelfth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, was resumed yesterday morning before Coroner Fitzpatrick.

David S. Brown was the first witness called. He testified that he had relied entirely upon Architect Kilburn in the preparation of specifications. He denied that the building had been accepted by his firm prior to the accident. He also testified that the fourteen soap kettles, or tanks, which are supposed to have caused the collapse, were constructed in compliance with the specifications. The architect knew that they were to contain soap, their exact dimensions, and where they were to be placed.

The Coroner and several others interested in the case will visit the old factory this morning, and examine the tanks after which those in the collapsed building were modeled. The inquest will be continued today.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY.

Chief Engineer Reports a Very Low Per Capita Consumption.

Chief Engineer Milne of the Brooklyn City Works Department presented his annual report to the Board of Aldermen at its meeting yesterday afternoon. Mr. Milne devoted himself principally to the water supply question. He said that the daily average consumption of water furnished by the Ridgewood system for the year 1896 was 80,961,149 gallons. The report continues:

"The daily average consumption from the same source in the year 1895 was 75,733,022 gallons, thus showing a daily average increase in the year 1896 over that of 1895 of 5,228,127 gallons. * * * In view of our experience in the matter of driven wells, I am disposed to be extremely careful and conservative. * * * They have not been long enough in operation to warrant, in my opinion, distinct and clear judgment as to the supremacy of flow of stated quantities. There is a storing capacity of 320,000,000 gallons of water at Ridgewood, equal to a trifle over three and a half days' supply of our present daily consumption. * * * For two prominent reasons, the work of constructing a by-pass around the reservoir, to accomplish direct pumping into the trunk mains, is important and necessary.

"Increase of storage capacity is much needed. * * * Concerning filtration, I have no doubt of the ultimate necessity for such a course of action, if we are obliged to use the water and find it impossible to secure better sources of water supply. * * * The estimated per capita consumption of water in the City of Brooklyn is approximately 75 gallons per head, based upon the estimate of population of 1895. I may remark it is a unique example. I do not know of any city in the United States that shows so low a figure as Brooklyn, and particularly when but about 2 per cent. of the tappage is metered."

GOOD SAMARITAN DISPENSARY.

Help Needed to Carry on the Work During the Coming Summer.

On May 15, at the Good Samaritan Dispensary, in the very heart of the crowded east side, the station for the sale of modified milk was again opened for the benefit of the babies of the neighborhood. Begun six years ago, before Mr. Straus had inaugurated his generous efforts of a similar kind, this work has since been kept up without any public mention or advertising, but has become an absolute necessity, and an incalculable boon to poor mothers who formerly were unable to procure safe food for children in hot weather.

The milk is prepared at the laboratory, under the constant supervision of the eminent specialist, Dr. Henry Koplik, who has devoted the study of years to the problems of infant feeding. The mothers can bring their babies to the dispensary, they are examined by the physician, who then prescribes the right food, and with proper care and attention to the doctor's orders the baby can be kept well. If the mother is unable to pay, she obtains the milk free, about 10 per cent. being allowed this privilege. Others pay the same low rates that are asked for poor milk in that locality, whereas, up-town modified milk is sold at ten times the cost. The preparation of the milk requires great care and much labor, and the depot cannot be made self-supporting at the low prices obtained. The committee in charge will be glad to receive contributions. Those parents are especially appealed to who have tested the benefits of modified milk for their own children, and who would help the little ones that cannot go to mountains or sea shore, but must spend the hot Summer in town.

Last Summer 90,024 bottles of milk were called for, and the crowds of mothers and children waiting at the dispensary doors attested to the great popularity of the milk. Contributions may be sent to any member of the committee, Mrs. M. D. Macdaniel, 25 East Sixtieth Street; Mrs. I. Adler, 12 East Sixtieth Street; Mrs. Felix Adler, 123 East Sixtieth Street.

Dr. Bissell's Disputed Dinner Bill.

Chief Justice Van Wyck of the City Court yesterday granted an order to show cause why Dr. Joseph B. Bissell of 15 West Fifty-eighth Street, should not be permitted to have a judgment for \$738.80 obtained against him by Louis Sherry, the caterer, set aside and the default opened. The amount of the judgment is for a dinner which Sherry alleges was ordered by Dr. Bissell for the New York and Westchester Water Company Directors, at Elberon, N. J. Dr. Bissell denies having ordered the dinner, and says his neglect to defend the action was due to his mistaking the date when an answer was to have been filed.

Against the Third Avenue Road.

A verdict for \$2,000 against the Third Avenue Cable Road, in Part II. of the City Court, was given yesterday in a suit brought by William Strauss to recover damages for injuries he received by being thrown off one of the company's cars agout a year ago. Strauss signaled the car to stop, and just as he got his foot on it the conductor signaled to go ahead, and he was thrown violently to the ground. The jury found a verdict for the full amount sued for.

Laces.

Alencon and Point de Venise Lace—net top. Heavy Point de Venise insertion and edges, 2 to 12 inches wide,
25, 45, 65 cts. per yard;
worth from 75 cts. to \$3.00 per yard.

Heavy Point de Venise Lace and Linen open-work Embroidery, 22 to 28 inches wide,
75 cts. and \$1.50 per yard;
worth from \$2.50 to \$7.50 per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.
Broadway and 11th St.

BUILDINGS IN BRONX PARK

Commissioners Accept with Slight Modification the New Plans of the Botanical Museum Managers.

PROTEST FROM NORTH SIDERS.

They Want a Broad Approach to the Proposed Bridge Over the Railroad at Scott Avenue—National Sculpture Society's Report.

The Board of Managers of the New York Botanical Garden appeared before the Park Commissioners at their meeting at the Arsenal yesterday afternoon and submitted revised plans for the Botanical Garden in Bronx Park.

The new plans show a number of important modifications. In the first place, the Director's residence has been removed from the garden. Its presence was made the chief object of attack on the original plans. The horticultural house has been placed at the western limit of the garden and the park, and the museum stands a short distance to the northeast. The power house has been moved from the interior to the border, and the greenhouse has been taken out of the little valley, which Commissioner Stiles insisted it marred, and has been placed upon an open meadow.

As soon as the plans were unfolded and spread out upon the tops of several tables and desks, W. W. Niles, an attorney of the Borough of the Bronx, asked permission to see them. He said he represented property owners of the north side. The plans were explained to the Commissioners by Prof. N. L. Britton of Columbia University, a member of the Board of Managers of the Botanical Garden. Mr. Niles immediately protested in behalf of the north siders. He said due provision had not been made for an approach to the proposed bridge over the Harlem Railroad at Scott Avenue.

The plans show only a narrow footpath at this point. Prof. Britton thought that was approach enough for a non-existent bridge over a non-existent avenue. Mr. Niles declared that the avenue had been laid out, 80 feet broad; that the Park Commissioners and the railroad company had agreed upon a bridge over the railroad at that point; that the railroad could not be forced to put a bridge at any other point, and that a footpath would not give the north siders that free and ready access to the park to which they were entitled.

Parks as Public Thoroughfares.

Commissioner McMillan said parks are used too much as if they were public thoroughfares. "The butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker," he said, "have used Bronx Park in this way. Are not the Southern Boulevard and the Mosholu Parkway enough?"

Mr. Stiles thought not, and repeated his protest. It was 1,400 feet, he said, from Mosholu Parkway and Scott Avenue. He urged that the acceptance of the plans be postponed until the roadway approach to the projected bridge at Scott Avenue could be pushed for, unless Prof. Britton would agree to such modification. Prof. Britton refused to accede to the proposition, as he said he could not speak for the Board of Managers.

Commissioner Stiles said the Park Commissioners could not adopt a half plan, and Commissioner Cruger then offered this resolution, which was adopted, Mr. Stiles alone dissenting:

"Resolved, That the plans now before this board, as prepared and submitted by the Board of Managers of the New York Botanical Garden, showing proposed buildings to be erected on the grounds allotted for the use of the New York Botanical Garden, be, and the same hereby are, approved; reserving, however, the right to determine as to a driveway entrance at Scott Avenue and the width thereof."

Objection of Commissioner Stiles.

Mr. Stiles said he opposed the plans because the advice of four men had been asked, and they had not approved the new plans. "The four counsel," he said, "were Prof. Charles S. Sargent, Charles Elliott, Thomas Hastings, and Samuel Parsons. Until we hear from them, I do not think we should act."

The Commissioners received a report from the National Sculpture Society upon the sites of three proposed monuments. The verdict of this society is regarded as final in such matters.

As to the monument to Gen. W. T. Sherman, by Augustus St. Gaudens, the society reported that no site has been selected because Mr. St. Gaudens had asked for further consideration, saying he would have first to complete his design for the monument, as the design would have direct bearing upon the site.

The application for the location of the Richard Morris Hunt memorial monument was made by Bruce Price, President of the Municipal Art Society. It asked that the monument be placed in the Fifth Avenue wall of Central Park, opposite the axis of Lenox Library, midway between Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets. The Sculpture Society said the site selected was very appropriate. The memorial monument, it says, needs as a background either high buildings, hillsides, or a bank of foliage. It would have the advantage of the last-named, and it seems especially fitting it should stand fronting one of Mr. Hunt's principal works, the Lenox Library.

The application of Daniel D. Butterfield to place a memorial to the officers and soldiers of the Twelfth Regiment, who fell or were wounded in defense of the flag, on the crest of Mount Tom, near the foot of Eighty-second Street, on Riverside Park, was denied. The society said the site on Mount Tom is not a desirable one for any monument; but if it is to be used as the base of a monument, the structure should be "far more dignified and in every way more important than that submitted by the committee. The design itself is lacking in monumental character, and is, at best, adapted to a flat plateau, rather than to a rocky eminence. The design, moreover, shows the want of thorough artistic training in its details."

Tired Waiting for Prosperity.

Conrad Troxler, a wealthy manufacturer of silk embroidery, attempted suicide in his apartments at his factory, 705 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, shooting himself in the right temple, because the prosperity that he had hoped for and voted for had not yet affected his particular line of business. He was taken to Fordham Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. He is about forty-three years old, and has a wife and four children.

Two 24-hour limited trains each way, every day in the year, between New York and Chicago, via New York Central and its Michigan Central and Lake Shore connections.—Adv.

ENTRANCE TO HIGH SCHOOLS

Few Candidates from Private Institutions Attend to Take the Three Examinations.

SIXTY-FOUR GIRLS AND BOYS

Graduates of the Public School Are Eligible for Admission Without Further Test Than Their Teachers' Recommendations—Questions Asked Yesterday.

Examinations of candidates for admission to the new High Schools other than graduates of the public schools were begun yesterday. Graduates from the public schools are eligible for admission without further examination. The attendance of candidates was small, and the examiners—the three Principals of the three High Schools—expressed themselves as greatly disappointed. Each said he thought the date and intent of the examinations should have been more widely advertised, and that notices should have been sent to all the private and parochial schools and seminaries.

At School No. 47, in East Twelfth Street, where Dr. Wight, the new Principal of the Girls' High School, had prepared to examine a class of from 100 to 150 girls, just 38 candidates presented themselves. On a lower floor of the same building, Prof. Goodwin, who will preside over the mixed High School in the Bronx district, had 8 boy candidates for the second year standing of the High School, and at School No. 35, in West Thirteenth Street, Dr. Buchanan of the Boys' High School faced just 20 boys.

The average age of the boys and girls, other than the six attending Prof. Goodwin's class, was between fifteen and sixteen years. The examinations of the two classes, Dr. Wight's and Dr. Buchanan's, were identical. They consisted of questions in spelling, geography, and grammar yesterday. To-day's exercises include American history and arithmetic. The questions were fairly easy, and the results obtained were good. The spelling consisted in taking from dictation 100 words, of which "embarrass," and "irascible" were, perhaps, the most difficult; in geography the candidates were asked to draw outline maps of Europe with the principal mountain ranges and river systems shown, and the political divisions designated, to locate Thessaly, Crete, Berlin, Edinburgh, and Venice, and to make an outline map to show the drainage systems of North America. The concluding requirement of the grammar class was a letter of about 100 words to a person in London, describing the principal points in this city likely to be of interest to a visiting stranger.

The other questions on the subject were based on the conclusion and parsing of a poem, beginning:

"Deep in the wave is a coral grove."

The applicants were required to give their names, ages, their own and their parents' birth places, to say where they were educated, and if they had been vaccinated.

The classes averaged about equally, the slight advantage being in favor of the girls. The advantage was greater than the figures showed, because of the larger number of candidates.

In Prof. Goodwin's class the subjects yesterday were German history and advanced English. To-day they will be algebra, Latin, and French.

Small as the classes of candidates were, there is no doubt that the accommodations of the new High Schools will be taxed to their capacity. For instance, only 500 girls can be taken—500 in the Girls' High School and 300 in the mixed High School. There are already from the public schools 1,100 girl graduates seeking an advanced education. There were 1,700 who applied to the Normal College for admission. There was room for only 600, and a large percentage of the 1,100 who failed of admission, the High School Committee of the Board of Education and the committee of the Board of Superintendents believe, will apply to the High Schools. No decision has as yet been reached as to how a choice shall be made if all the eligibles apply at the same time. First come first served is the rule at present intended to be applied as soon as the school term opens.

No line has as yet been obtained on the number of boys who will apply. It is not expected that they will equal in number the girls, but the committee do not doubt that all the seats at their disposal—some 900—will be needed to accommodate them.

SAMUEL CASEY A SUICIDE.

A Brooklyn Sub-Post Office Superintendent Short in His Accounts.

Samuel Casey, Superintendent of the sub-Post Office at Fulton Street and Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday by taking carbolic acid, at his residence, 217 Tulip Street, Flatbush. Casey had been short in his accounts for some time and feared exposure. He was married and lived with his wife and two children, none of whom had the slightest suspicion that he had been guilty of wrongdoing.

Mrs. Casey noticed last Sunday that her husband was depressed. She asked him if he had any trouble on his mind, and received the laughing reply that he never felt better in his life. Yesterday morning Casey slept late, and when Mrs. Casey went to call him she saw that he was asleep. Then she went about her household duties, and at noon again went to his room to awaken him. He was dead. The room was searched, and a bottle labeled carbolic acid, drained of its contents, was discovered on the floor by the bureau. In another part of the room a member of the family picked up a letter addressed to Mrs. Casey. In it her husband said that he was \$500 short in his accounts.

"You can pay that to Mr. Sullivan out of my \$1,000 life insurance," he continued. "I do not want any funeral. There is no necessity for a hearse. My body can be taken to the cemetery in a wagon. I don't want anybody to attend my funeral."

Mrs. Casey until Sunday never had the slightest suspicion that her husband was in trouble.

Assistant Postmaster McCooey said that Casey's record has been under suspicion only within the last few days. Yesterday morning he detailed a man to go over Casey's accounts, but Casey had the keys of the vault and no examination could be made.

Complaint Against a Rubber Company

Health Commissioner Emery of Brooklyn appeared as complainant yesterday before Justice Lemon, in the Ewen Street Police Court, against the proprietors of the P. Carter Bell Company, manufacturers of rubber and rubber substitutes, at 319 Palmetto Street. Commissioner Emery charged them with manufacturing rubber in a manner unwholesome and deleterious to the health of the neighborhood. The prosecution was brought at the instance of the Twenty-sixth Ward Taxpayers' Association. The hearing was set down for the 23d inst.

Have you noticed how light our straw hats are this season? It's not an accident.

Serge makes the ideal summer suit.

Wears well, looks well and is cool; yet warm enough for coolish days.

If good for men why not for boys? We make for both.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIFE INSURANCE RESERVE FUND.—The defunct Mutual Benefit Life Association of America provided in its by-laws that 20 per cent. of the mortuary assessments should constitute a reserve fund, to be deposited with a trust company, as trustee, for the exclusive benefit of the members of the association; that the reserve fund above \$100,000 might be applied to the payment of death claims in excess of the American experience table of mortality; otherwise at the expiration of ten years to be credited in proportionate amounts to living members in payment of future assessments. In an action by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the custodian of this trust fund, against Daniel W. Aderle and others to determine the relative rights of the living members, death claimants, the receiver, and the trust company, it appeared that the contracts with the trust company provided among other things that in case of dissolution the reserve fund, which before the receiver was appointed had been reduced to the one-hundred-thousand-dollar limit, should first be used in the payment of death claims and general debts of the association before distribution among living policy holders. The Appellate Division, by Justice Rumsey, has affirmed, with some modifications, the interlocutory judgment below, holding that if the reserve fund was in the nature of a trust fund of the association, set apart for a particular purpose for the benefit of those members entitled to it, and that the death claimants were not entitled to receive any portion of it; that there was no power in the association so to amend its by-laws as to divest the living policy holders of their rights to this reserve fund that had already vested in them, and that the living members, not being parties to the contract with the trust company, or having notice of its terms, were not bound by its provisions depriving them of their right in the reserve fund, which provisions were therefore void as to them. The court also held that the receiver was the trustee of and represented all persons interested in the fund, including the policy holders—standing in the place of the corporation; that the contract between the association and the trust company made the latter merely the custodians of the reserve fund, but did not authorize it to distribute it, and that the reserve fund should be turned over by the trust company to the receiver to be distributed by him to those entitled thereto.

***

THE TITLE WAS GOOD.—When John O. Baker, in January, 1896, offered to complete a contract which he had made with Morris Steinhardt, to convey certain real estate in this city to him for \$65,000 Steinhardt objected to the title, because of alleged defects arising out of a foreclosure proceeding which was instituted in 1877. William Fitzgerald at that time held the title to the land subject to the mortgage, and he and his wife were made parties defendant, and as such were duly served with a copy of the summons. Before judgment, Fitzgerald died, leaving six infant children, and the proceedings taken to make these children parties defendant were claimed to have been insufficient, so that the court never acquired jurisdiction over those defendants so as to deprive them of the equity of redemption. The alleged defects were that the summons was never legally amended; that substituted service was improperly made on the infants; that the order for substituted service did not require a copy to be served on the parent; that no copy was ever served, and that sufficient proof of service was never made. In an action by Steinhardt against Baker for specific performance, or in the alternative to recover the \$2,000 which he paid to apply on the purchase, and for damages, Justice McLaughlin, before whom the case was tried, held that the defendant's title, derived through the foreclosure proceeding, was valid; but the Court came to the conclusion that specific performance should not be decreed. "The evidence shows," Justice McLaughlin says, "that the property was contracted to be sold for several thousand dollars less than its real value, for the reason that the seller was receiving cash. The plaintiff then rejected the title, and elected to stand upon his legal rights, and he cannot now be heard to say, 'It is true I refused to take the title because I thought it was bad, but the Court having reached the conclusion that it is good, I will now take it.' To permit such practice would, in the present case, and in many cases, be unjust and inequitable, and lead to much litigation." The defendant does not ask that a specific performance be decreed, and it will be observed that upon the trial the plaintiff made no offer to accept the deed, but then insisted upon his right to rescind the contract, and in support of that contention sought to establish the damages sustained by him for a breach of it. The contract of sale was rescinded by the plaintiff, and the complaint should be dismissed with costs, but without prejudice to the rights of the plaintiff in any other form of action."

***

ATTACHMENT OF INTEREST IN LIFE POLICY.—Herman Kratzenstein of this city, having a claim against Charles Lehman, who resides in Louisiana, brought a suit against him in the City Court, and the Sheriff levied upon a \$5,000 policy of insurance issued by the Manhattan Insurance Company upon Lehman's life, by serving a copy of the warrant of attachment and a notice showing the property attached, upon the insurance company. As the summons was served by publication, the defendant claimed plaintiff was not entitled to enter judgment, because the levy made was not sufficient to give the Sheriff custody of the property levied upon, and thereby give the court jurisdiction. The words of the law are, (Section 649, 5th Division 2 of the Code,) that a levy under a warrant of attachment must be made upon personal property capable of manual delivery, including a bond; a promissory note, or other instrument for the payment of money, by taking the same into the Sheriff's actual custody. The defendant claimed that the Sheriff, to complete the levy, should have taken the property into his actual custody. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has now affirmed the decision of the Appellate Term, which upheld an order of the City Court refusing to vacate the judgment. Justice Rumsey, whose opinion is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van and Justice Parker, holds that an unmatured life insurance policy is not an instrument for the payment of money within the meaning of the code, but comes within the class of contracts which require on the part of the person who is to receive the money some act which he must do to entitle him to receive it, so that, so far as he is concerned, the contract is still executory, and that therefore service was properly made under Sub-Division 3 of the section referred to. Justice Ingraham gives a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice Patterson, holding that the policy in this case is not leviable, under attachment, within either of these sub-divisions, but if it comes within Sub-Division 2 the levy was not complete, because the Sheriff did not take the instrument within his actual custody, and it was not brought within Sub-Division 3, "because it is conceded that no present demand against this insurance company exists. There is simply an executory contract, by which in the future the defendant may become entitled to a sum of money from the insurance company, but which depends upon the compliance of the plaintiff with the terms of the policy, the right to enforce which will remain with the defendant."

***

COMPENSATORY DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.—Dr. Julius F. Krug got a verdict for \$6,250 in a suit against John Pitass, Stanislaus Slisz, and Marcel Smeja, for alleged libel. The article complained of thus referred to plaintiff in his professional capacity: "Can we trust the health of ourselves and our families to the care of such a man as Dr. Krug, who hates us in such manner that he would drown each of us in a spoonful of water?" and this was held to be libelous per se. The defendants gave evidence tending to show that they had no malice in the publication of the article. To rebut that evidence the plaintiff was allowed to show that Pitass, in 1890, four years before the publication of the article, made disparaging remarks in respect to him. The Fourth Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Hardin, has affirmed the judgment, holding that this evidence was competent as to the defendant against whom it was offered, but not against the others. Justice Follett dissented, holding that if the article was libelous on the face, as claimed, the question of malice, as affecting the right to recover compensatory damages, was not an issue, and that in an action against several defendants for recovery of damages for an article libelous per se, punitive damages may not be assessed against all for the ill will of one of the defendants toward the plaintiff.

LUNATIC CAUSES A FIRE.

John Meahlie Gave a Roundsman a Lively Chase Over a Roof Before He Was Caught.

John Meahlie, an alleged lunatic, living in an attic at 509 Washington Street, is said to be responsible for a fire which started in that building early yesterday morning. A Mrs. O'Brien, who lives on the first floor of that house, heard a noise up stairs in the attic, and being aware of Meahlie's condition, went out and called Roundsman Dougherty. He ran up stairs and saw smoke issuing from the crevices in the door of the attic. He called Meahlie, but receiving no reply, burst in the door.

The insane man made for a window and climbed up the fire escape to the roof, followed by the Roundsman. A lively chase followed down another fire escape to the street, where Policeman Walker caught Meahlie and placed him under arrest. In the meantime Mrs. O'Brien had called another policeman, and by their united efforts the tenants in the house were aroused. For a short time there was some excitement. The halls were filled with smoke, and flames were shooting out of the door of Meahlie's room.

Mrs. Cassell and her family, who lived on the same floor with Meahlie, were missed, and a policeman rapped at their apartments and found them all in bed. He carried two children down in his arms, and drove the frightened mother before him into the street. Shortly afterward the fire engines arrived, and the fire was promptly extinguished.

Meahlie had but recently lost his wife, and since her death has been acting queerly. His two children were taken care of by his sister, Mrs. Kinsler of 300 Spring Street. Last Sunday he called at her house, and suddenly began taking the pictures from the walls and breaking up the furniture. He is believed to be insane, and will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

MAD DOG IN CENTRAL PARK.

It Terrorized Children and Was Finally Shot at the Arsenal.

A mad dog caused some excitement in the vicinity of the Arsenal, in Central Park, yesterday. A number of children were standing around the menagerie when some one shouted "Mad dog." The children began to scatter, and the officers on duty saw a good-sized black dog standing in one of the paths and snapping at everything within his reach.

Suddenly the animal made a dash for the Arsenal, and ran into the basement. Some one in the crowd followed it, and, seizing its tail, threw the dog into an ash can. Keeper Shannon of the menagerie, who is known as a crack shot, was called. He brought a double-barreled shotgun with him, and emptied both barrels into the dog.

THE BIG STORE
SIEGEL-COOPER CO.
MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN
SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Tuesday, at 9 A.M.,

We Begin the Great Sacrifice Sale of

The Entire Stock of

Collins, formerly known as

J. N. Collins & Co.

W. 14th Street.

As announced last Thursday, "The Big Store" recently purchased all the merchandise contained in their four-story building, with the exception of the millinery and ribbons, which were not the property of Collins, but belonged to another party who rented these departments in the Collins store. The Collins stock was secured at our own price, and its clearance will make the most remarkable quick selling of the year. This great stock of

Dry Goods, Fine Furs, Cloaks, Suits, Etc.,

will be sold at prices less than the usual cost to manufacture similar goods. The prices at which the goods are marked are so low that in nearly every instance they will sell so rapidly that IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR US TO FILL MAIL ORDERS on any of the Collins stock.

Two other matters of importance are connected with this great sale. We have recently purchased the entire remaining stock of

HECHT & CO., 557 Broadway,

Importers of fine Fans, fancy goods. Our purchase includes thousands of Fans, Leather Belts, Bodice Frames, Atomizers, Stationery Goods, and Tourists' Goods. These will be placed on sale at lower prices than similar goods have ever known to sell for in New York.

In addition to these stocks, we have throughout the length and breadth of our own great assortment of merchandise reduced many special lots to equally as low figures. In those lines of goods which were not carried by Collins, we have been particular to make prices which will harmonize in their money saving with the prices made on the Collins stock.

This sale presents an opportunity to buy first-class goods at what could really be termed ridiculously low prices. This store will not open till 9 A. M. to-day. The extra hour is needed to prepare for the sale.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Sousa's Concerts, To-day.
Pain's Fireworks, Evgs. except Sun. & Mon.
De Wolf Hopper, El Capitan, June 26.
SPECIAL FEATURES ON
Queen's Jubilee, June 24.

Music Teachers' National Association.
CONVENTION AND EXHIBIT,
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, JUNE 24-28, 1897.
Exhibits of Piano, Organ, and other instrument manufacturers. Technical aids, Publications, Curiosities, "Charter Oak" Piano, &c.; special woman's exhibit in Woman's Salon. Admission to Exhibit and forenoon, afternoon, and evening sessions, 50 cents; except Thursday, 9:30 A. M., (opening,) and Friday, Saturday, and Monday evening concerts, \$1.00. Organ recitals in churches free.

DALY'S
Broadway and 30th St.
Prices, 50c., \$1, \$1.50, and \$2.
Every evening, 8:15. Last week.
Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
The Circus Girl,
"MERRIEST PLAY IN TOWN."
Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earle, James Powers, Herbert Gresham
Last Week. 9TH AND LAST WEEK.

P MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. P
O Every evening at 8, including Sunday. O
P POPULAR CONCERTS P
S by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra. S
PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c.
In the event of rain, performance in Concert Hall.

EDEN MUSEE.
WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place
CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS. Veriscope pictures Taken at Carson City. Mat. daily at 2:30. Evenings at 8:45.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinée, Saturday at 2:15.
UNDER THE RED ROBE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN.
GREAT CAUTIER, HATTIE DELARO BARNES, and 20 vaudeville stars.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, Mat. Sat. at 2.
A ROUND OF PLEASURE.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN.
Kara, Isham's Octoroons, and 20 New Specialties.

CASINO. TO-NIGHT! Queen's Jubilee Souvenir! 50th Sonv. Ngt. Jul. 3. The Whirl of the Town
ROOF—Barrison Sisters and Ballet! Adm. 50c.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 250th Souvenir Performance June